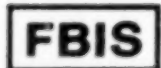


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No. 2839



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ORIGINS, NATURE, ROLES OF AFRICAN MILITARY REGIMES STUDIED

Paris RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES in French Summer 83 pp 187-195

[Article by Nicole Guez: "The Rise of Military Regimes in African and International Security"]

[Text] In the last two decades, Africa has been the theater of numerous crises, which have spared only a very few countries. One after the other, Togo, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Burundi, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Mali, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Chad, the People's Republic of the Congo, Mauritania, Upper Volta and the Central African Republic have experienced a succession of military coups d'etat, the list of which has not ended.

At the same time, many conflicts have developed on the African continent, crystallizing in a number of sites: the Western Sahara, Chad, Sudan, Angola, the horn of Africa, southern Africa, Zaire, Libya, Nigeria and the Central African Republic are all hot spots.¹

The two phenomena are perhaps not totally foreign to one another, and it would be interesting to throw light on whatever connections there may be among them.

A number of theories have been worked out in an attempt to explain the phenomenon of the rise of military regimes. Some of them, exist, refer to the class struggle and present the irruption of military into politics as the consequence of an internal power relationship within the social classes of the countries considered. In this case, the army plays the role of protector of an embryonic national petite bourgeoisie. On the international level, the armed forces' interventions are said to be connected with the exploitation of the poor countries by the rich countries; the military coups d'etat constitute a bolt for locking out any serious challenge to the neocapitalist system.

Another type of theory, in vogue in the Anglo-Saxon schools, stresses the link between the level of political culture and the mode of intervention by the armed forces. Samuel Finner², in particular, gives a breakdown of the types of intervention possible, ranging from persuasion to the seizure of power by force.

Study of the Relationships between the Level of Political Culture and the
Level and Mode of Intervention by the Armed Forces

(5) <i>Niveaux de culture politique</i>		(6) <i>Niveau d'intervention de l'armée</i>	(7) <i>Mode d'intervention</i>	
(1)	1. Maturité (code de légitimité, très intériorisé, consensus): G.-B., U.S., Scandinavie, Suisse, Canada.	(8) Influence	Voies constitutionnelles normalement prévues.	(12)
(2)	2. Développé (mais la procédure est moins sacrée. La révolution fait partie de la culture politique qui exclut les coups d'État militaires): France, U.R.S.S., Allemagne (1920, 1934), Japon.	(9) Chantage	Collusion ou compétition avec les autorités civiles.	(13)
			Intimidation des autorités civiles.	(14)
			Menace de non-coopération avec les autorités civiles.	(15)
(3)	3. Faible. L'opinion est peu organisée: Turquie, Argentine, Espagne.	(10) Déplacement de l'appareil au pouvoir	Refus de défendre les autorités civiles contre une forme de violence.	(16)
(4)	4. Minimum. La loyauté envers le régime est faible, le consensus est inexistant: Mexique, Argentine au début, Haïti, Congo, Paraguay, plusieurs pays africains.	(11) Prise du pouvoir	Violence, coups d'État, tous moyens illégaux et violents.	(17)

Key:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Maturity (code of legitimacy, very interiorized, consensus): Great Britain, United States, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Canada. | 7. Mode of intervention |
| 2. Developed (but procedure is less sacred; revolution is part of the political culture, which rules out military coups d'etat): France, USSR, Germany (1920, 1934), Japan. | 8. Influence |
| 3. Weak. Public opinion not well-organized: Turkey, Argentina, Spain. | 9. Blackmail |
| 4. Minimal. Loyalty to regime is weak, consensus is nonexistent: Mexico, Argentina at the beginning, Haiti, Congo, Paraguay, several African countries. | 10. Displacement of machine in power |
| 5. Levels of political culture | 11. Seizure of power |
| 6. Level of intervention by armed forces | 12. Constitutional ways normally provided. |
| | 13. Collusion or competition with the civil authorities. |
| | 14. Intimidation of the civil authorities. |
| | 15. Threat of noncooperation with the civil authorities. |
| | 16. Refusal to defend the civil authorities against a form of violence. |
| | 17. Violence, coups d'etat, any illegal and violent means. |

A third group of theses stresses study of the armed forces themselves. The organization of the military instrument, the ethic that prevails in the armed forces, the particular regime to which they are subjected, give them a particular "sensitivity," a "political specificity," that govern the mechanism of their intervention in the political scene.³

Far from being antagonistic, these explanatory schemes are in fact largely complementary, and only simultaneous application of them makes it possible to throw light on the origins and modalities of the seizure of power by the military.

A systematic study of the military coups d'etat in the countries of the Third World from 1978 to 1982⁴ has made it possible to bring out the role of tyrannical self-destruction (Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic), of personal and clan rivalries (Congo, Chad, Ghana), of corruption, of ideological quarrels, of great-power interventions in the various coups d'etat. In fact, the struggle for accession to power, with the economic and social advantages that it entails, seems to be considerably more important, in most cases, than motivations of ideological type. Far from being peculiar to Africa, this is common to many Third World countries in which the political class is not well-established. If one wants to see what really underlies the seizure of power by the armed forces in many African countries, one's reflection must be concentrated on two levels:

--on the internal level, taking up the crucial but often obscured problem of the conditions of the setting-up of the nation-states in Africa;

--on the external level, placing Africa in position on the world chess-board; it then appears as the site of the indirect strategy of the great powers and a stake in their political, economic and military rivalry. This strategy takes into account and makes use of the personal and clan rivalries, the fragilities and fracture lines existing at the local level. The rise of the military regimes in Africa is not without effects on international security, and the military regimes seem to fulfill a specific function in the balance of forces in the world.

When one considers the phenomenon of the nation-states in Africa, one is struck by the sudden and artificial character of their emergence. The hegemonic hold of the Western cultures, be they liberal or socialist, seems decisive in this process. These cultures produce, in effect, "codes of political legitimacy" which are not challenged seriously and are applied in the Third World also. Such is the case with the nation-state form.

In order to be "legitimate" on the cultural level and credible on the international level, all the countries on the planet are under obligation to adopt this pattern, as a condition for access to political respectability. But this apparent international consensus on the nation-state form conceals some profound contradictions. The setting-up of the nation states has in fact been, in the West, an extremely slow process. It is after difficult triumph over peripheral political powers that an autonomous central power, as the designated site for politics, has emerged.

In order to exercise its guardianship over civil society, the state, a complex political-administrative mechanism installed in the meantime, has gradually produced a class of civil servants whose exclusive role has been to make the machine run. This has required centuries of adjustments, of maturation, and has not been achieved without conflicts. In Africa today, the process of the construction of politics is in its beginnings. There has been no adaptation

among the state structure taken as a model, and the ideology, the social framework and the values existing in the collective unconscious of the societies considered.

The phases of national construction have been rushed through. The nation-state is not the necessary expression of a cultural, ideological, economic and social reality, politics does not constitute the framework within which adjustments are made, where balances are achieved, but rather a sort of machine for domination of civil society, "a parasitic body that covers the body of society like a membrane."⁵ The nation-state, an artificial creation, is particularly fragile in Africa. How, under these conditions, can one be surprised that the armed forces, a factor of national integration, an instrument of structured coercion, a sort of negative of the state, is tempted to destroy it and exercise power directly on the pretext of maintaining order or technical efficiency?

The intellectuals, "revolutionary" or otherwise, sometimes deculturated and at least marked by foreign ideologies, have kept out of politics. They do not constitute a serious obstacle to seizure of power by the military.

In the more stable countries, to be sure, an administrative class, political or of a managerial type, is beginning to form and take the functioning of the political machine effectively in charge, reducing the risk or frequency of military coups d'etat and developing zones of stability, as in Senegal or the Ivory Coast. But as a general rule, the states are weak, because they are not functional and have been built hastily. Furthermore, the peripheral memberships are very strong in the African societies. It is the community, not one's citizenship, that most often serves as the reference group. A very large number of problems are thus posed: the internal legitimacy of the governors--"international" legitimacy does not necessarily imply local legitimacy; absence of rationality in the economic and financial choices, not founded on realities; fragile national unity, constantly threatened by the affiliations with religious, tribal or regional subgroups, and all the more so in that the borders between states, considered untouchable, do not always fit the ethnic patterns. All this gives the measure of the extreme fragility of the "legitimate" state structures--that is, those founded on law.

This fragility is paralleled by the personalization of the regime and, in many cases, by the use of coercion, a condition for survival of the regimes, be they civilian or military, which goes hand in hand with the exclusion of the people from political decision-making, or at best, with strict limitation of their participation.

In this context of institutional weakness, the succession of leaders--civilian or military--constitutes a crucial test and gives rise to crises or coups de force, among which the military coups d'etat hold a position of such a nature that they cannot be considered exceptional. From July 1980 to July 1981, for example, out of 11 military coups d'etat attempted in the world, 6 took place in Africa, and in certain cases, it is just as if a veritable "system" for transfer of power, adhering to a well-established ritual, were in operation.

The African military regimes excite, on the part of the Western democracies and the socialist countries, reactions not devoid of ambiguity.

Officially, everyone agrees in deploring them and desiring a return to "normal" institutional practices, but in fact, the powers--big and medium-size--accommodate themselves to them and practice a policy of active cooperation with the incriminated military regimes, to which they supply weaponry and technical assistance, not to mention the military units stationed in certain countries, in which, in principle, they are not to intervene, thus increasing their dependence on the outside. When it is stressed that it is "of priority interest to Africa that foreign interference on the continent, no matter where it comes from, should be prevented,"⁶ this is quite obviously just a pious wish. Africa, as the tributary of international power relationships, is the object of the indirect strategy of the great powers and of the East-West confrontation on the African continent. As Samir Amin⁷ has shown very well, whereas the superpowers and the medium-size powers enjoy a certain stability and are spared direct conflicts, the peripheral powers--that is, the countries of the Third World--are the site of turbulence, of wars. They constitute zones of destabilization and the closed area in which the confrontation of the great powers crystallizes.

The military regimes in place seem, by their nature, to fulfill a specific function in this complex game. First of all, they do not hold a full-fledged position in the concert of powers. Both tolerated and pointed at by those who determine the codes of "legitimacy"--democratic or socialist--they find themselves in a position of imbalance, of ideological weakness, and therefore of dependence. Because of this, they are less capable of defending themselves against the pressures or indirect aggression to which they are subjected by the big and medium-size powers. To attach themselves to countries with democratic regimes or socialist regimes is perilous for the two great powers, who would then be exposed to lively reactions from international opinion. On the other hand, destabilizing a country under a military regime, exacerbating the conflicts in it or sparking a coup d'etat, entails fewer risks. It is also relatively easy inasmuch as the military regimes do not, in Africa, manage to bring about a real militarization of society. Inversely, the development aid given to certain of these regimes is significant as regards the place they occupy and the role they play in the world geopolitical balance, notably in the indirect strategy of the two great powers.

This indirect strategy, which is the corollary of "peaceful coexistence," has in effect the object of striking blows against the adversary by round-about means. It enables the antagonists to test their respective determination without their troops' ever coming face to face in the field. It is characterized by:

- the nature of the means employed, which can be political, economic or cultural as well as military;
- the objectives aimed at, which are the weakening, the demoralization, the neutralization of a particular target;
- the characteristics of the point of application chosen in space, maritime communications, geostrategic position;

--the time necessary for the implementation and the success of this strategy, which can be either very short (a raid) or very long. Examination of the loci of tension existing in Africa shows clearly that the continent is the field of direct or indirect interventions by the great or medium-size powers that are developing this type of strategy there. Evocation of the African policy of the USSR, in a few specific cases, can make it possible to bring out clearly the link between this strategy and the multiplication of military regimes.

From 1958 to 1962, after the African states acceded to independence, the USSR first attempted to concentrate its undertakings on three "revolutionary" countries: Sekou Toure's Guinea, Modibo Keita's Mali and Nkrumah's Ghana. This effort at political and ideological penetration failed, since the model of development proposed was unsuited to the local conditions.

After a period of withdrawal, the Soviet Union managed to implant itself by other means, on the maritime facades in particular, in the horn of Africa and in the former Portuguese colonies, taking advantage of existing sites of tension or of the void left by the disengagement of the medium-size powers. This penetration was carried out this time by means of direct aid in materiel and weapons to the guerrillas, or by support (often through intermediate persons) to the liberation movements--in this regard, the use of Cuba, ethnically close to the African continent, has been particularly judicious in Angola and Mozambique in particular--or by economic and diplomatic aid to the African socialist regimes, whether military or not.

Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Somalia, Madagascar, the People's Republic of the Congo, the People's Republic of Benin and the People's Republic of Guinea fall within this framework. The Soviet influence has been able to develop in them, with the corollary of advantages for the USSR, which has obtained, for example, the right of call at the Conakry airport, the right to use the port of Berbera in Somalia, etc. When Moscow, reversing its alliances, turned toward Ethiopia and General Siad Barre denounced the treaty of friendship and co-operation linking it to Moscow and expelled the 6,000 Soviet experts who were on his territory, the Soviet ships left Berbera and established their bases on the Dahlak Islands, off Eritrea.

From the north to the south of Africa, the possibilities of destabilization are numerous. Thus, as Barry Cohen⁸ writes regarding Zaire, where France has been led to intervene at the request of General Mobutu, "if Zaire should fall into the hands of the Katanga rebels, those responsible for Western policy would find themselves confronted with a succession of states favorable to Moscow, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, cutting Africa in half. From the point of view of Western interest, the continent would be destabilized from the Cape to the Equator." As Mao Tse-tung wrote, "Whoever holds Zaire holds Africa." In addition to Zaire, other zones appear particularly vulnerable--notably Djibouti, Chad, Niger--while some destabilizing powers are emerging--in particular, Libya, whose initiatives the Soviet Union is encouraging. What is clear, in any case, is that the USSR's objective in Africa is Europe: "To split the African continent at its center, to control its important coastal regions, to reduce the influence of the United States and other Western powers

in its southern part so as to control their strategic resources and the major route linking the Indian Ocean and West Europe and to be able to cut, in opportune time, the vital logistical line of the ocean and strangle West Europe--this is the objective of the Soviet Union" (Ten Ku King⁹).

What specific role can the military regimes play in the context that we have broadly outlined? It is twofold:

--Quite paradoxically, far from being an aggravating risk factor, their existence is rather an element of political stabilization. In the case of zones in which there are considerable local tensions or ethnic splits, the presence of military men in the government constitute a certain guarantee of maintenance of order: they ensure the national unity by force and defend the territorial integrity of the states that they dominate. In Africa, though, a challenging of the borders inherited from colonialization would start a deflagration capable of pulverizing a fragile world equilibrium.

In the zones of vital interest to the West, the existence of military regimes favors and increases the dependence of the states. The fact is that the military men in power favor, in their action, the strengthening of the armed forces in men and materiel. Through the supplying of armaments and the training of cadres, the great powers increase their possibilities of control. They have at their disposal a big handle on economic or political action, which can go as far as direct intervention, as happened in Zaire. Supporting these authoritarian, even dictatorial governments means obstructing communist expansion.

--The USSR, for its part, is not hostile to the existence and multiplication of such regimes. When they establish themselves after a struggle for independence, through the action of an "army of liberation," the Soviet Union, which in many cases as given them support in the form of men and materiel (through interposed Cubans and East Germans) and which has contributed to the training of their cadres, has the possibility of exerting its influence on them.

When they are the outcome of coups d'etat, the military regimes cannot--and with good reason--enjoy the advantages of a legitimacy of democratic type. They then often adopt the label of "socialist" and try to base themselves on a legitimacy of "technocratic" and "developmentalist" type, asserting their capacity to ensure the economic takeoff of the country. This enables the USSR, playing on the ambiguity of their reference to socialism, to consider them close to its camp and to ensure its positions in them. That is what happened in Benin in particular, where, after the military putsch, the "Party of the Popular Revolution of Benin" was set up--a single party, Marxist-Leninist, that claims adherence to "scientific socialism."

In the present context of the relations between the two great powers, who have both set up a certain "international order" comprising reserved zones, untouchable by the East or by the West, the existence of such regimes on the periphery fulfills a twofold function.

On the one hand, the "freeze" a number of situations: by maintaining internal order by force, for example, they retard the political maturation of the socie-

ties that they dominate while at the same time, in certain cases, checking communist expansion, which plays the game of the Western interests.

On the other hand, when they establish themselves after toppling regimes of "liberal" type, they reject that model, claim adherence to socialism and thus offer the USSR the possibility of a patient nibbling-away--tolerable by the Western powers if they respect certain limits, and not leading to a direct military confrontation.

Both resistant and vulnerable, they enable the antagonistic great powers to test their respective determination without their troops ever finding themselves face to face in the field. The hesitant policy of the United States and the setbacks of the USSR, which quite often has not been able to maintain itself in the country that it has been able to penetrate, give the game all its flexibility. In Africa, these military-regime states constitute poorly guarded preserves in which the rivalry of the two blocs can be exercised without jeopardy to the peace and security of the great and medium-size powers, for which the equilibrium of nuclear deterrence has been ensuring peace for more than 30 years.

FOOTNOTES

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11267

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LASTING SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS REPORTEDLY MORE REMOTE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3443, 10 Aug 83 pp 1868-1870

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text]

FROM BEING a civil dispute with international implications, the Chad conflict has become a cosmopolitan war with local complications. The Libyan airforce has dropped thousands of pounds of incendiary and fragmentation bombs on the northern town of Faya Largeau; France, against the better judgement of some members of the Paris government, has despatched at least 300 "special advisers" for the Habré forces; Zaire, with the blessing and financial support of the US, has promised a further 700-800 troops, bringing its stake to about 2,400 men; and Ronald Reagan has despatched spy and fighter planes to Chad as well as flexing his military muscles in neighbouring Sudan, Egypt and Somalia.

The Libyan bombardment of Faya Largeau, now confirmed by diplomatic, military and medical sources, has pinned down the best part of Habré's FANT forces. A captured Libyan pilot — who claimed to be Number Two in Colonel Gaddafi's southern command — said early last week that between 40 and 50 raids had been made on the oasis town. Information Minister Soumalia Mahamat said the pilot's Soviet-built Sukhoi 22 fighter bomber had been shot down just north of Faya Largeau. The US-supplied heat seeking Redeye anti-aircraft missiles are now at the front line.

After a lull of about two days, the Libyan bombing of the town had resumed as *West Africa* went to press, and diplomatic sources in N'Djamena were reporting the march on Faya Largeau of a 2,000-strong column of GUNT forces. The column was variously described as "rebel",

"Libyan" or "Islamic Legion". As the information is understood to have come from spy satellites or AWACS planes high above the desert, details about the force could not be confirmed.

A sad, shuffling collection of around 50 prisoners displayed by N'Djamena was also of complicated origin — one of the armed guards said they were a mixture of men from the armies of Goukhouni, Kamougué and Acheik Ibn Oumar — in other words, from north, south and eastern Chad.

Apart, then, from sporadic reports of air attacks and "dissidence" around Oum Chalouba and farther south in Kalait, the stage was set for a massive and bloody battle for Faya Largeau, the like of which even Chad has rarely seen. The possibility of direct clashes between foreign planes or troops grew more serious daily. There had already been several "encounters" between US and Libyan planes over the Mediterranean. French Jaguar strike aircraft have taken off from Dakar and Libreville, though their arrival in N'Djamena, still less their use in combat, has not been reported.

In this bewilderingly complex situation it is impossible to accurately assess the military odds. Independent observers have still not been allowed to the front. Estimates of the number of FANT troops in Faya vary from 1,500 to 2,500; certainly, the bulk of Habré's army. Supplies to this beleaguered force, which is now commanded by Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine instead of "The Boss" himself, have been hampered by the bombing. The road from N'Djamena is

reportedly impassable. Some much called-for anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns have nevertheless got through.

But the manpower and firepower available to both sides in this war may not have as critical an effect as the diplomatic meanderings around it; it is now clear, for instance, that should one set of foreign backers pull out, its local "enemies" would easily mop up. There were no signs that such a pull-out would take place. But the certain consequences of such a move illustrate the extent of the outside meddling.

Ruptures in some of the wartime "friendships" have already taken place: Mobutu and Reagan still seem to hit it off, on the evidence of the former's recent successful visit to Washington; but Habré has severely criticised some of Mitterrand's top officials, accusing them of belonging to

the "pro-Libyan business lobby". And French Defence Minister Claude Cheysson, just back from a trip to Castro's Cuba, has said in no uncertain terms what he thinks of the apparent US insistence on forcing the pace in a rather unsubtle manner.

Habré's criticisms were aimed at Mitterrand's roving Africa adviser, Guy Penne, and the French envoy in Algiers, Ambassador Georgy. At a press conference in N'Djamena, Habré accused Penne of having proposed to Idriss Miskine that this latter overthrow the President. But Miskine, who in Habré's words was "a true militant, a true fighter," had refused. Penne and Georgy were described by the current French ally as "pathetic imbeciles who know nothing of Africa". The two men were contrasted with "those true representatives of *la grande France* who are trying to face their responsibilities, trying to defend Chadian independence and preserve their influence and friendships in Africa".

Habré's outburst solicited a severe response from *Le Monde* ("French foreign policy is not determined in N'Djamena").

But it did not, apparently, overly concern the French strategists — they stepped up their involvement.

The French response to American posturings has been less understanding. Throughout the crisis, Washington has been putting pressure on Paris to intervene militarily on Habré's side, or perhaps more importantly, against Gaddafi. President

Mitterrand has held back, for various reasons: he realises that B-movie style here-comes-the-cavalry operations are inappropriate in Chad; France has wider Black African and Maghrebian interests at stake than the US; and the Communists in the French Government coalition have opposed "neo-colonial" interventions.

When Washington sent in its Reddeyes, Awacs and F-15 fighters, it claimed French support for the move. But French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson flatly contradicted this in a TV interview last week. Deploring "this dreadful civil war", Cheysson said the US aid was "certainly not sent after consultation with us. We are not under the American thumb, and there is absolutely no reason why we should act uniquely and automatically in concert with them".

Moscow has seized on this Franco-American dispute, saying, via the Tass news agency, that "the US is seeking to reinforce its position in areas of traditional French influence".

Meanwhile, if wartime communiques are to be believed, the number of dead Chadians runs to the thousands. Faya Largeau has been virtually flattened, and a lasting solution to Chad's problems has receded further into the distance.

● As we went to press, it was reported that two columns of heavily-armed troops retook Faya Largeau from the Habré forces. Some reports said that Major Massoud, the leader of the southern garrison in Libya, led the attack.

'MORE AND MORE' WOMEN REPORTEDLY JOINING EPLF

Oslo KLASSEKAMPEN in Norwegian 1 Jul 83 p 11

[Article by Trine Lynggaard: "More and More Women Become Soldiers"]

[Text] More and more women are joining the Eritrean Freedom Fighters (EPLF). Conditions within EPLF have now become better suited to women. According to Astier Redazgi from the National Union of Eritrean Women Freedom Fighters, women now constitute 35 percent of the EPLF army.

Astier Redazgi represents the European branch of the National Union of Eritrean Women Freedom Fighters, whose main office is in Cologne, West Germany. She is presently in Norway in connection with the Free International Trade Unions' (FFI) congress to report on the situation concerning Eritrean women. This is the first time EPLF has been invited as an observer to the FFI congress.

"The National Union of Eritrean Women (EPLF) held its second congress in Eritrea this past January. Since the last congress in 1979, the union has gained a lot more members," said Astier Redazgi, whom we talked to in person. Some 254 delegates attended in January, while there were only 100 delegates at the first congress. The women came from union groups in liberated areas, secret women's groups in occupied portions of Eritrea, from refugee camps in Sudan and from union branches in other countries where Eritrean refugees now live.

What About Children?

One of the union's goals is to have women participate on all levels of the freedom fight against Ethiopia. For a long time, EPLF has had a large number of women freedom fighters--compared to other liberation movements. But life as a soldier near the front was often incompatible with family life. Women freedom fighters in EPLF used to have to leave their children in special camps 6 months after birth. That has now been changed so that women can be together with their children 3 years before they return to the front.

Living Apart

Married freedom-fighter couples continue to live apart. They are allowed to be together 4 weeks after the wedding and, after that, 2 weeks every 6 months or one month a year. They may visit their children as often as they can. There is no limit on children for freedom fighters; on the contrary, they are urged to have children.

The children remain in special children's camps until they are 6 years old, when they enter one of the peace-movement schools.

Approved by Leaders

"EPLF freedom fighters must have the approval of their leaders to marry," said Astier Redazgi. When two of them wish to marry, the leaders first have to make an evaluation to determine whether they are suited for one another. When that has been decided, the two must wait 1 to 2 years before they marry so that they can become better acquainted with one another.

Illegal Cells

The National Union of Eritrean Women (EPLF) also stresses the organization of illegal cells in occupied portions of Eritrea. Here the women receive political education, learn to read and write and are trained in health and child care. Astier Redazgi said that this organization can be very difficult at times because of heavy oppression on the part of occupying forces.

Turkey Enemy Number Two

Eritrea's other major enemy is Turkey, which is now ravaging East Africa. "Turks are particularly cruel to women because they often have sole responsibility for the family while the husband is at war. We should be seeding right now, but it is too dry. Conditions are somewhat better in liberated portions of Eritrea where the Eritrean relief organization can supply food and medicines. But the need for emergency relief is far greater than what our organization can provide," said Astier Redazgi.

Soil-Burning Tactic

The Ethiopian army's soil-burning tactic makes the situation even worse. The impoverished civilian population in Eritrea is constantly subject to massacres, raids and assaults. Ethiopia has stepped up the war against EPLF and its bases since last March and liberated areas are constantly subject to aerial bombing attacks.

8952

CSO: 3498/13

COUNTRY EXPERIENCING FUEL SHORTAGE

Oil Deal, Debt Rescheduling With Nigeria

AB041630 Lagos NAN in English 1620 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Accra, 4 Aug (UCN/NAN)--Ghana is to receive about 40,000 tonnes of crude oil from Nigeria by 15 August on a 90-day credit basis, the fuel and power secretary, Mr Appiah Korang, told Unicom News in Accra yesterday. He said that the deal would help to ease Ghana's fuel crisis and that future supplies would be based on the same terms. He said that the country's oil debt to Nigeria had been re-scheduled and that payment would be made through loans from donor institutions with the World Bank playing a leading role. Until the arrival of the Nigerian oil, Ghana would rely on its own crude from the various oil fields, Mr Korang stated.

These fields have already supplied 40,000 tonnes to the Tema refinery but the supply was only temporary because of contractual obligations, he added. The minister said, however, that approaches concerning oil supplies had been made to Algeria and Angola and that a full statement would be issued by August.

Meanwhile, the fuel shortage has almost brought the evacuation of cocoa from the hinterland to a standstill, port officials said. They said that the Ministry of Fuel was forced to enable [as received] vehicles to move cocoa stored in the rural areas to the ports of Tema and Takoradi.

Oil Deal With Libya

AB121340 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Secretary for fuel and Power, Mr Appiah Korang, has assured the nation that there will be sufficient petroleum products to meet all requirements by the end of this month. Speaking to the Ghana News Agency in Accra, he said more crude oil will arrive from Britain, Libya and Nigeria to augment the Saltpond oil now being processed at the Tema refinery. Mr Appiah Korang disclosed that crude by British Petroleum is expected in the country next week.

He also announced that the government has reached agreement with Libya for the supply of crude oil for next year. Also a telex message has been received from Nigeria indicating Ghana's allocation for the next quarter pending dis-

cussion between the two countries on the actual quantities to be supplied. According to the secretary, plans are also approved to correct the present fuel distribution system in anticipation of World Bank assistance. This exercise will be carried out in three phases.

Tema Oil Refinery Breakdown

AB181550 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Ministry of Fuel and Power has announced that a mechanical breakdown and an accident at the Tema Oil Refinery will cause an unexpected delay in the implementation of the plan to improve the fuel situation. It will therefore be necessary for the government to import finished products to supplement what will be produced at the refinery.

A statement just issued by the ministry said new measures have to be introduced to ensure that available fuel is efficiently used. With immediate effect, the face value of all categories of ration coupon has been reduced by 50 percent except the private 3-by-2 weekly coupon which now becomes 4 gallons a week.

Sale of petroleum products at filling stations will now be carried out in the presence of the dealer and or his representative and a representative of the local Ghana private Road Transport Union, GPRTU, at stations designated to serve commercial vehicles. Vehicles without counterfoils of the valid ration coupon displayed on the windscreens are not to be served. Stations designated to serve diplomats and other groups are to continue to do so. The various regional administrations in consultation with representatives of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the oil marketing companies in the regions are to ensure that there is law and order at the filling stations. The ministry appeals to motorists and the general public for their cooperation until the situation normalizes.

CSO: 3400/1785

ACCRA ON 'LONG DELAY' OF IMF LOAN APPROVAL

AB101015 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Executive Board of the IMF last week confirmed a grant of a \$377 million loan to Ghana. It will be recalled that about the time of the publication of the 1983 budget last April, the secretary for finance and economic planning had announced that agreement had been reached for Ghana to draw roughly this amount from the fund; and yesterday at a news conference, the secretary hailed the Executive Board's confirmation of the loan as saying the confidence the World Bank has in the government's economic recovery program [as heard].

Indeed, every Ghanaian must have heaved a sign of relief on hearing of the confirmation of the loan. This is because we all had some very anxious moments of uncertainty--whether the loan would materialize or not in view of the fact that the 1983 budget was published more than 3 and 1/2 months ago and no word was coming through about the confirmation of the loan which forms an important cornerstone of the implementation of the full recovery program.

Our anxiety was heightened further by reports that one big power shareholder of the IMF was working hard behind the scene to prevent Ghana from obtaining the loan.

However, the reported unanimity of the vote in the Executive Board in favor of confirming the loan shows that this big power must have failed to get support for its move against Ghana, that is if the original reports are to be believed at all. On the other hand, it will also seem that the reports were exaggerated or simply false. All is well that ends well, as the saying is, but the happy ending of the drama does not prevent us from asking certain questions. Why was there such a long delay between Ghana's presentation of her economic recovery program in December and her 1983 budget in April on one side, and the confirmation of the loan on the other. The confirmation came 7 clear months after Ghana outdoored her economic recovery program and over 3 and 1/2 months after the 1983 budget. Is that the normal period required for all provisional loan agreements to be confirmed by the Executive Board? If the delay was excessive in the case of Ghana, did this not lend some credence to the reports of last (?May) attempts to prevent Ghana from benefitting from the loan facility?

Another question comes up when it is remembered that the IMF loan was to be used, in part, to import equipment and raw materials for our factories so that the positive utilization would go up from less than 20 percent to 50 percent by the year's end?

With the delay in confirming the loan, one wonders to what extent these projections of the industrial revival have been thrown out of gear. In the end, as results of the voting in the board show, we were never really in danger of losing the loan thanks to the fact that many of the shareholders do not share the attitudes of those who would sabotage a small nation's attempt to enforce social justice and chart the course of an independent, self-reliant development. But the very thought that some big power-members of the international lending institutions may want to sabotage the economies whose policies they do not like should make developing nations cautious in drawing up economic plans predicated on loans from institutions dominated by these powers. However, as the secretary for finance said yesterday, the significance of the confirmation does not lie in the granting of this specific loan, but in the fact that it indicates renewed international confidence in Ghana's economy, thus opening up prospects for investment by individual countries, thence companies and other bodies where happily the threat of political victimization is less evidenced.

CSO: 3400/1785

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS MILK DONATION--Hospitals, polyclinics, health centres and posts throughout the country are to benefit from 23,000 bags of skimmed milk donated to Ghana by Holland through the World Food Programme. Institutions in the Greater Accra, Eastern and Central Regions have so far received 8,900 bags of the milk, Mr J.E.K. Hagan (jnr), chairman of the relief supplies management committee has announced. He said 25 medical institutions in the Greater Accra Region received 2,420 bags, 28 others in the Eastern Region were allocated 2,700 bags, while 32 similar institutions in the Central Region received 3,789 bags. Mr Hagan said hospitals and clinics in each of the three regions received between 450, 200, 150 and 100 bags each while health posts were provided with a minimum of 50 bags each. Allocations to the rest of the regions would be made before the end of the month beginning with the Volta Region which is to receive 4,500 bags for its 30 medical institutions. The chairman said his committee would continue to use trucks of the State Transport Corporation now at its disposal to move down the skimmed milk from Tema to the regional medical institutions which are without adequate transportation facilities. In all, Holland consigned to Ghana a total of 27,000 bags of skimmed milk out of which 23,000 bags are earmarked for government and parastatal medical institutions. The rest are being held as buffer stock. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No. 3443, 8 Aug 83 p 1854]

RETURNEE RESETTLEMENT GRANT--The United Nations Economic and Social Council has approved \$188m. for Ghana to resettle her citizens expelled from Nigeria last January. The resettlement will mainly be concentrated on farming and other development projects in the rural areas. Sources close to the United Nations Development Programme Office in Accra said the amount was approved following a recent visit by a UN team, who were, the sources said, impressed by the government's rural development programme and the way in which Ghanaians had embraced the spirit of self-help. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3443, 8 Aug 83 p 1853]

ARMY HARVESTS, HERDS--The Third Battalion of Infantry has planted 56 hectares of maize, cassava and yam at Wenchi, Chiraa and the Liberation Barracks at Sunyani. The battalion is to harvest the maize shortly and plant another 24 hectares during the minor season. Captain S.N. Anku, officer in charge of the Wenchi farm said the battalion also had 350 head of cattle and 300 sheep. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No. 3443, 8 Aug 83 p 1853]

IVORY COAST PROJECT--The Ghana portion of the Ghana-Ivory Coast power interconnection project has been commissioned. That of the Ivory Coast is expected to be completed by the end of this month. It cost Ghana nearly 35.5 million cedis in foreign exchange to carry out its portion. A statement from the Volta River Project today said the project will primarily enable the two countries to enjoy the benefits of larger assistance. In addition to the experience to be gained in the joint operation of the interconnected power system, there will also be a reduction in power production cost and risk due to water shortage. There will also be improvement in the continuity of service and insurance against total power shortage to one system due to short-term assistance obtainable from the other system. There is also the possibility of avoiding considerable alternative investment in other locations of either network in order to provide the much needed power in times of crisis or repair works. The statement explained that the interconnection project will consist of the high-voltage power transmission systems of both countries by a 143-km transmission line between Abobo in Ivory Coast and Prestea in Ghana's Western Region. The operation of the project will be managed by a joint technical committee of operations staff from the two countries and the exchanges of power will be technically controlled from the system's control centers located at Tema in Ghana and in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast. Construction work on the project started in 1981. [Text] [AB152050 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 15 Aug 83]

JAPANESE AID--The Japanese Government is to grant Ghana a U.S. \$25 million loan for the construction of a microwave telecommunication link between Accra and Bolgatanga under the Ghana-Japan economic and technical cooperation. This was disclosed by Numovu Ushuo, a representative of Nippon Electric Company Ltd, NEC, at an open-day ceremony jointly sponsored by the Department of Civil Aviation, NEC, and [name indistinct] Radio System Ltd as part of activities marking World Communication Year in Accra today. Another Japanese loan to Ghana is the \$1.8 million grant toward implementation of the Volta River Fisheries Development Project. The money will be used to buy fishing nets, outboard engines and other fishing gear for small-scale fishermen along the Volta Lake. The exchange of notes covering the grant was signed in Accra today by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Japanese ambassador to Ghana, Naoki Nakano. [Excerpts] [AB180827 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1785

MAURITIUS

FINANCE MINISTER ON EMPLOYMENT, PROJECTS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Jul 83 pp 1,6

[Excerpts] Loss of 5,000 jobs in large firms between March 1982 and March 1983.

The market exploration mission is scheduled to leave for Hong Kong on 16 November.

The number of jobs in large establishments has declined by 5,000, going from 192,877 to 187,953 between March 1982 and March 1983 and layoff notices for the period July 1982 to June 1983 were given to some 4,164 employees. These statistics were published yesterday afternoon by the minister of finance, Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, at a press conference during which he primarily summarized the troubling question of the economic recovery and possibilities for creating jobs.

First of all, the minister of finance expressed his concern regarding the deterioration noted in the area of employment. The largest loss of jobs was recorded in the manufacturing sector, which showed a decline of 1,935 jobs, and in the construction industry, with a decline of 900 jobs.

Using as a basis the forecast in the area of employment and the fact that 12,000 young people enter the job market annually, Lutchmeenaraidoo stated that "if the trend is not reversed there will be 130,000 unemployed in 1986."

Nevertheless, the minister of finance pointed out that the number of people registered at the Ministry of Employment does not reflect this deterioration in the area of employment. He stated that at the end of June 1982 there were 78,571 individuals looking for work registered with the Ministry of Employment, whereas last 30 June the number was only 73,112, which is a decline in the number of those looking for work by about 5,000.

To try to explain this paradox in the area of employment, the minister of finance spoke of the refusal by young people to register because of the slim chances that exist for employment.

In addition, in real terms the value of the gross domestic fixed capital formation [GDFCF] (investments) as of 30 June 1983 was only 50 percent of the value of

investments in 1978. As a constant value (1978 rupees) the GDFCF as of 30 June 1983 was 860 million. Lutchmeenaraidoo listed five conditions, among others, needed for an economic recovery in Mauritius. The conditions suggested by the minister were:

- 1) A stable government, which would attract investment to Mauritius.
- 2) Adequate resources for financing.
- 3) An aggressive policy of industrial and trade promotion.
- 4) A favorable legal framework for investments.
- 5) A program for developing the public sector that will take into account budgetary constraints.

The minister of finance distinctly insisted on the question of financing resources. He recalled the intentions that were expressed during the meeting of the advisory group by friendly countries such as France and Great Britain to provide aide.

Lutchmeenaraidoo suggested that the recently guaranteed lines of credit will enable durable goods to be imported and will help the economic recovery. In this vein he pointed out:

- 1) The 300 million rupee line of credit with Great Britain and France, available before next December;
- 2) The 110 million rupees of the African Development Bank, and the fact that a mission from the ADB is expected in Mauritius in September;
- 3) The two portions of 200 million rupees from the International Monetary Fund (IMF); and
- 4) The 220 million from the second structural readjustment loan.

As regards the policy of industrial promotion, the minister of finance announced that next 16 November a delegation of government officials and businessmen will leave for Singapore and Hong Kong. In this respect he also added that L. Robinson of the United States Department of State would be in Mauritius from 11 to 15 August. During his stay in Mauritius the American official will discuss the export quota on textiles imposed on the manufacturing free zone, tourist promotion in the United States and the promotion of American investments in Mauritius.

As the last part of his meeting with the press the minister of finance spoke of the overall strategy for the coming 5 years. He insisted on the necessity of "decentralizing economic power with the help of small business and cooperatives" and the regionalization of development.

In this respect the minister of finance made known his intention of creating development centers in each district despite the fact that foreign consultants concluded that the initial investment for creating such development centers is enormous, particularly in this period of economic crisis.

During the question and answer period Lutchmeenaraidoo indicated that the economic recovery and the creation of jobs would fall on the "so-called private sector."

As for the commitments that must be met within the framework of the second economic readjustment loan, the minister of finance declared that for the first disbursement of 220 million rupees, the government must get the go ahead from the Assembly to implement the Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority and the Equity Loan Fund.

He added that the other conditions will be taken up with the World Bank during other reviews of the situation. Lutchmeenaraidoo announced that the consulting firm that will perform an industrial policy review had been identified and the contract would be signed soon. The purpose of this industrial policy review will be to thoroughly study the "package of incentive" question in the free zone and the legislation of the industrial sector in general.

The minister of finance reiterated his intention of using the 1.7 billion rupees negotiated recently to reimburse a portion of the Eurodollar loan ahead of time in order to improve the profile of the public debt.

On this same subject Lutchmeenaraidoo stated that according to forecasts the public debt will be 5.8 billion rupees at the end of this year. However, he did not include in this sum Mauritius' loans from the International Monetary Fund, which are now over 2 billion rupees.

It should be noted that in the economic outlook for last April published by the minister of finance, the national debt was 7.780 billion rupees. Service of the debt for the period from July 1983 to December will cost the state 300 million rupees.

9720

CSO:3419/1126

STATE COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA CALLED 'ABSURD' IDEA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 83 p 10

[Article from "My View" column by Allister Sparks]

[Text]

It is tempting to suggest that Dr Willie van Niekerk, the new Administrator-General in Namibia, who is a gynaecologist by profession, has produced an abortion with the new State Council which he proclaimed on Monday.

The thing is so patently absurd. It is being shunned by a number of key political parties, including Mr Peter Kalangula's Christian Democratic Alliance, which Pretoria had hoped might supplant Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA as the main force to counter Swapo.

Only the DTA, the National Party and five minor ethnic parties are participating, basically the same as made up the National Assembly, which Mr P W Botha dissolved in January because he said it was no longer representative.

It is not elected. It has no executive powers. It is supposed to draft a constitution for putting to a referendum, but there is no commitment to implement the constitution, even if the electorate votes "yes."

The referendum results will merely be sent to the Administrator-General to help him work out a dispensation.

Clearly, the whole thing is simply to provide innocuous work for unemployed politicians; to give them something to do while they wait for something to happen.

Yet Dr van Niekerk's proclamation is not without its significance, for it reveals more clearly than

anything else so far that South Africa is not expecting an agreement on Namibia in the foreseeable future.

The Americans are still waiting hopefully for Angola to respond to their latest proposals for a Cuban withdrawal, which is supposedly the last obstacle in the way of a Namibian agreement.

But either South Africa does not expect anything to come of this — or, if it does, intends coming up with some new pretext for delay.

Otherwise, Dr van Niekerk would not be setting up his State Council. If there is an agreement it will be followed in seven months by UN-supervised elections for a constituent Assembly to do exactly what the State Council is now being asked to do — draft a constitution.

So, it would be a pointless exercise to set up the State Council now if South Africa believed an agreement was just around the corner.

Considering the time it takes to implement a new constitution, it makes sense only if South Africa is anticipating a delay of two or three years. Which is exactly what I think is the case.

Mr Botha does not want a Namibian settlement now because he knows Swapo would win the elections, and he does not want to face the political backlash this would cause while Afrikaner Nationalism is still so racked by divisions over his constitutional reforms at home.

He would like to delay it a few

years to give himself time to get over these domestic problems. Then he can think again about Namibia.

In the meantime, Dr van Niekerk's State Council is a device to keep the internal parties alive by keeping them active, so that they don't atrophy until there is nothing left to oppose Swapo, if UN-supervised elections ever are held.

It is bad enough to contemplate another two or three years' delay in this interminable conflict, which is consuming money and young lives to no discernible purpose, but what is beginning to worry me even more is the thought that South Africa may have changed its mind completely on the question of a settlement.

There is a school of thought, reflected in a penetrating special survey last week by Simon Jenkins, political editor of *The Economist*, which believes that South Africa has undergone a major change of strategy.

Jenkins believes, after talking to a string of top political and military figures here and in the neighbouring black states, that this country has switched from a diplomatically orientated strategy to a more physically assertive one of using its military and economic strength to bludgeon its neighbours into adopting a more pliant attitude towards us.

In other words, a switch from John Vorster's "outward policy" of trying to build a group of regional states bound together by economic interests, to one of building fortress South Africa, ready for the "total onslaught" and neutralising potential enemies all around it by keeping them in thrall.

If this analysis is correct, then a Namibian settlement would seem to run counter to such a strategy. It would create an image of retreat rather than of indomitable command of the whole region.

SERIOUS IMPACT OF DROUGHT DISCUSSED

Drought Effects, Remedies

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 25 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "A Very Serious Situation, a Challenge for All Officials in the Country"]

[Text] There is one immediate problem: to provide water for drought victims. And there is the problem of compensating farmers for their losses.

Since the beginning of the year, a severe drought is cruelly affecting the West and South of the island. Ravines and river beds are dry, water reserves have become dangerously low, there is no longer enough water to meet household needs, and on the arid lands the crops are drying up. The situation is serious.

At its next meeting, Wednesday, following a motion introduced by the communist group, the Regional Council will consider what measures should be taken to cope with the drought. The immediate problem is to provide water for the people and the livestock. In this respect, the situation at Saint-Leu and other communities in the West appears to be a disaster.

Saint-Leu municipal authorities have already taken a number of measures to provide water to the people. But that cannot be enough. Additional means must be made available to them.

Also, all possible measures should be taken to compensate growers for the enormous losses the drought has already caused and will still cause them.

Losses in Excess of 100 Million

At his last press conference, Paul Verges recalled figures that show the extent of the damage. With an anticipated loss of 300,000 tons of canes, growers' receipts this year will drop by 90 million francs; cutters will also lose 100,000 workdays, representing a loss of 15 million francs, and carriers' losses will amount to 12 million francs.

And if we consider the losses suffered by corn growers, truck farmers and food-crop growers as well as those suffered by breeders who had to slaughter their

livestock, the total loss of revenues for all farmers in this region this year exceeds 100 million francs.

To have an idea of the scope of the damages caused by the drought, we must compare this amount with that of the FIDOM [Overseas Departments Investment Fund] which is of some 33 million. The allocation of credits from this "investment" fund has already been debated for many hours, and it will be debated again at the next General Council meeting. Now, the losses suffered by growers in the West and South of the island are more than three times as high as all FIDOM credits together. The most impoverished population categories are thus strongly affected. No workers' category would accept such a decrease of its income.

A few weeks ago, at Saint-Denis, there was a demonstration of people whose indexed incomes have kept going up; they were protesting a possible cut in their salaries although such a cut had not been considered. How do these growers feel now that they must bear the brunt of the drought?

Answers Fraught With Significance

This problem is a challenge to all Reunionnais as it raises once again the issue of domestic solidarity. We should not delude ourselves. Although the regions affected by the drought have been declared disaster areas, the growers and breeders will not receive adequate compensation. Far from it.

Certainly, farmers victim of the disaster will obtain tax exemptions, low-interest loans which they will of course have to pay back later on. They may be given extensions to pay their taxes or repay certain loans. In addition, they may be compensated for their losses to the extent of 12, 20, 25 or at most 40 percent, depending on cases.

But this will not be sufficient to fully restore a thoroughly weakened agriculture. Actually, many growers have lost everything during this drought, even their cane stock. What we need therefore is a thorough assessment of this problem which should be a cause of concern for all Reunionnais, and political leaders in the first place.

The issue is now whether producers on our islands, those who contribute most to create wealth in the country, will once again be shortchanged as they have always been in the past, or whether we are truly decided to follow the path of development and give farmers all the help they need. This is the heart of the problem. And the solutions we shall provide will be fraught with significance.

Farmers' Losses

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 26 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "Agricultural Losses Officially Estimated To Exceed 120 Million Francs. A True Disaster for Growers"]

[Text] The services of the Departmental Directorate for Agriculture [DDA] have just assessed the agricultural losses due to the drought. It was thus found that growers victim

of the drought would experience losses in excess of 120 million francs. This is truly a disaster. Such a situation calls for measures to compensate farmers and give them effective help. Otherwise, official speeches on the need for development would lose all meaning.

According to DDA services, the region affected by the drought starts at the Bernica ravine in Saint-Paul and extends over the whole West and South coast all the way to the community of Saint-Joseph and to a lesser extent to that of Saint-Philippe.

As far as sugar cane is concerned, the harvest is now expected to produce 300,000 tons less, which represents a loss of 90 million francs. In addition, on certain recently planted fields, it was found that a large proportion of the stock had completely dried out, so that replanting will be necessary. The areas involved are said to represent 350 hectares.

As for tobacco, a final balance will be drawn in September, after the harvest. However, based on preliminary estimates, a probable production loss of 40 tons is anticipated, which represents an amount of 766,800 francs. To this should be added 40,000 francs for the loss of some 500,000 plants in nurseries.

The investigation of the damages caused to truck crops by the drought took place on 24-31 May on all 13 communities in the West and Southwest. A total of 2,799 statements of losses were received and examined at community meetings that took place from 13 June to 1 July.

Stated losses amount to a total of 32.5 million. According to the DDA, this amount appears somewhat "excessive" although, it says, it demonstrates the "presence of an appreciable revenue-loss phenomenon."

To all this we should also add the damage suffered by breeders. Total agricultural losses are estimated to exceed 120 million francs. As we wrote yesterday, the question now is whether producers on our island, those who contribute most to create wealth in the country, will again be shortchanged as they have always been in the past, or whether we are truly decided to follow the path of development and give farmers all the help they need.

Water Shortage

Saint-Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 27 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "No End to the Drought. An Alarming Situation From Which the Poorest Suffer Most"]

[Text] In normal circumstances, the seven springs providing water to La Chaloupe Saint-Leu and the Plate region have an average rate of flow of 2,200 cubic meters per day. With the drought which has been prevailing since the beginning of the year, they now provide only 450 cubic meters. This shows how acute the problem of providing water to the population has now become.

The system implemented by municipal authorities, which relies on tank trucks going back and forth, will prove inadequate to meet the demand. Neighboring communities must help until the Grande-Ravine well development and water-supply project materializes.

The effects of drought on the crops are also taking a dramatic turn. It is heartbreaking to look at the shrivelled and spindly canes. Tobacco fields also betray the lack of water. And geranium growers cannot undertake any distillation.

As for breeders, they must slaughter their animals, as they don't have fodder to feed them. These are only a few components of an alarming situation which we saw for ourselves yesterday, on the occasion of a field trip. As always in such cases, the poorest are those who suffer the most.

9294

CSO: 3419/1147

FERRARI CLAIMS ISLAND'S RADICAL STAND REVISED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 14

[Text] VICTORIA--Seychelles External Relations Minister, Mr Maxime Ferrari, said yesterday his country might have gone too far when it took an extreme radical stance on international issues after coming to power in 1977.

"Perhaps in the past we have stuck our necks out too far for lots of things," Mr Ferrari said.

He said the Seychelles, a tiny Indian Ocean archipelago 1 600 km from the East African coast, had projected an international image of being unyielding and dogmatic.

His country's economy was largely based on western tourism and western nations largely contributed to its high standard of living, providing about 80 per cent of the 25-30 million dollars (R27 to R32 million) received each year in foreign aid and soft loans, he said.

"We don't believe you can insult people and still get aid from them," Mr Ferrari said.

Mr Ferrari took over as External Relations Minister last November from Mr Jacques Hodoul, now Minister of National Development, who was often at the vanguard of radical third world positions in international forums.

In the past, they Seychelles voted with the Soviet Union on United Nations resolutions over Afghanistan, but Mr Ferrari said it was perhaps a mistake and the country would abstain in future.

He said the Seychelles now wanted to disengage itself from the east-west conflict and turn its attention to a constructive north-south dialogue, where it could play a moral role far beyond its size.

The Seychelles remained firmly opposed to apartheid, but economic realities dictated that ties should be maintained with South Africa, even if there was no diplomatic contact.

The Seychelles would not reverse its policy of banning South African flag-carrying aircraft, but would welcome a charter flight arrangement involving a third country to increase the number of the Republic's tourists, he said.

"We have never stopped South African tourists from coming here. They are treated like everyone else and we would want more South African tourists to come."

Mr Ferrari said he believed South African tourists would benefit from seeing the Seychelles' multi-racial society.

CSO: 3400/1771

DROUGHT SEEN AS CONTINENT'S GREATEST DISASTER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Spectres of the Great Drought"]

[Text]

THIS SUB-CONTINENT is moving deeper into what might turn out to be its biggest natural disaster — a drought which has already withered crops and killed cattle from Central Africa down to the Cape. Yesterday's warning from Bulawayo that 10 million people in five of our neighbouring countries could face famine before the end of winter suggests a nightmare of dreadful proportions. The crisis may be aggravated by the indifference of the towns, where the effects of dire drought are not immediately apparent, but where all the resources for combating starvation are centred. The security of the urban masses is far from assured because, apart from the spectre of massive rural famine, there is also the spectre of an increase in urban influx by people driven by desperation.

The situation in our own country is far from clear. For once South Africa cannot be

blamed for Africa's ills. But this country can help to save lives and combat the international crisis. First we must attend to our own problem. Already there are signs of hunger in the homelands, yet how bad the situation is no single authority appears to be empowered to find out. It is necessary to repeat the call that this newspaper made several weeks back: what is urgently needed is a detailed analysis of the situation throughout the country — including the independent "national states". South Africa must have a contingency plan. It might well require dispensing with conventional economic wisdom — just as we did when the water crisis threatened power stations. We were able then to draft tens of millions for short-term stop-gap measures.

Now that lives are at stake, we should show the same initiative and look beyond our borders in an effort to help our neighbours.

DROUGHT'S 'CRUEL' IMPACT ON BLACK HOMELANDS NOTED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 6 Jul 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Drought Adds Its Twist"]

[Text]

DROUGHT has added a cruel twist to the plight of the discarded people of South Africa, those crowded into the black "homelands" for ideological reasons. If South Africa was flowing with milk and honey, the extent of homelands overcrowding would still be a disgraceful reality and an indictment of the Verwoerdian policy of keeping blacks as far away from whites as possible, except of course to work. But South Africa is not currently flowing with milk and honey. Inflation is high. The economy is in the doldrums. The population explosion has added millions of new mouths to fill. And the basic drift of Verwoerdian political ideology is still being pursued, with some refinements and amelioration. Blacks are excluded from the central body politic. They are forced to become citizens of small and remote, overcrowded and poverty-stricken areas which are unconsolidated, unimpressive and unrecognized internationally. Yet their hands turn the machines that keep the South African economy running. Those lucky

enough to get some sort of permanency in the cities suffer from insecurity. Families are severely discouraged from entering the urban areas; migrants and others find it onerous in the extreme to qualify. Division, tension and misery are the results. And when the courts find loopholes in the crushing laws which regulate blacks the authorities move mountains to minimize the liberating effects.

Now drought makes these areas of despair even more hopeless. Hunger and thirst are daily realities in places such as the Ciskei, Transkei and Venda. Urban South Africa, worried, launches plans to bring food and water to rural people. This is welcome. But it is dealing with the symptoms. There must be a total reversal of Dr Verwoerd's disastrous ideology if the problem is to be addressed before social unrest overtakes the land. While the government clings to this ideology, impoverished squatters and work-seekers will stream to the cities and clash with the law. As seven squatters from the Transkei

told a Wynberg magistrate on Monday, they will claim, with justice, that they came to avert starvation. They will be found guilty, and sent back to the dumping grounds which masquerade as states. They will return. And they will be convicted again. At "home" they could die of starvation. But their real home is South Africa.

The excuse that a tough official response is necessary to safeguard the jobs and homes of those already here is heartless nonsense in the face of the plight of others decreed to be "illegal" in the land of their birth. It is also nonsense when one considers what South Africa, if it really marshalled its resources, could do to improve the lot of Africans. Homes must be built, and jobs must be generated, both in the urban and rural areas, to end this massive game of human shuttlecock which causes such misery and so seriously damages South Africa's name. But this material advance must take place in a context of accepting black South Africans as part of the nation. A potentially great nation.

CHAMBER OF MINES ALLOCATES 4 MILLION RAND FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 83 p 10

[Text]

THE Chamber of Mines has set aside R4-million for drought relief for Black communities in the rural areas.

Already more than R774 000 of the R4-million has been allocated to eight drought relief projects in six areas. These include the urgent provision of 50 boreholes for KwaZulu at a cost of R174 000, the donation of R100 000 to a feeding scheme for children run by the Bophuthatswana Department of Health and R38 000 to provide food parcels in return for work on community projects in Qwa Qwa, with a further R10 000 to supplement food issues to malnourished children in the area.

The R4-million set aside for drought relief represents excess income accrued by a non-profit making fund operated by The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), which invests mineworkers' savings, pays them interest at current commercial building society rates and uses the surplus income to sup-

port welfare projects for Blacks.

The surplus was made possible by recent prevailing high interest rates and judicious investment of the fund's resources. The use of this excess interest in no way affects the savings of the mineworkers or the interest they receive on their savings.

Teba is the Chamber of Mines' recruiting organisation with a network of offices throughout Southern Africa. Teba's field managers are advising on the nature and extent of assistance required in the most needy areas and the Chamber is to co-ordinate its drought relief aid with that of other organisations such as World Vision, the Red Cross, Operation Hunger and companies in the private sector.

The Chamber has established a drought relief sub-committee, including medical experts and a dietician, and members of this committee, together with officials of World Vision and the Red Cross, last week visited the Ciskei and Transkei to assess conditions at first hand. — Sapa.

WIDESPREAD RAINS BRING LIMITED DROUGHT RELIEF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

WIDESPREAD rains have brought relief to thousands of farmers in many parts of the country and a good year is forecast should more rain fall.

Officials insist however that the drought has not been broken, and stringent water control measures in urban areas will remain.

A spokesman for the South African Agricultural Union said yesterday the Union still had to contact all regions to establish the overall effect of the recent rains on farmland.

He emphasised however, that farmers in the Free State, Eastern Cape and Natal had benefited enormously from the belated winter rains.

Although the winter rainfall did not have a major influence on the drought, the rains brought relief to wheat farmers in the Free State. Farmers who intended planting summer crops soon would now be able to start preparing their fields.

A spokesman for the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union said winter crops had definitely be-

nefited from the rains, enabling them to develop despite earlier severe drought.

He said rain had relieved the surface water problem in the Eastern Cape to the extent that farmers no longer had to transport water to their animals.

Although immediate improvements to grazing could not be expected, farmers were confident of a good year if the rains continued.

The highest rainfall figures in the Republic during the recent downpours were in Natal, and indications are that farmers are experiencing some relief from the drought.

A spokesman for the Natal Agricultural Union said yesterday the union had assisted farmers during the drought by supplying fodder.

Since the rains, several orders for hay had been cancelled.

The spokesman said this indicated that the rain had brought a measure of relief to farmers.

He said although the water table would take some time to rise, Natal farmers could expect a good, to above average year if rain continued to fall.

Relief

Despite this relief, however, urban areas are still subject to stringent water control measures.

Mr Dale Hobbs, chairman of the Rand Water Board said yesterday the rain had not affected water consumption.

He said a great deal more than the average rainfall was needed to affect water consumption and water restrictions.

Although the Transvaal has already experienced its average rainfall of 10 mm for this time of the year, water restrictions are to stay.

In Natal, city dwellers who had been subject to the most severe water control measures in the country, would continue to face these measures "indefinitely".

Mr R Phelines, chairman of the Natal Water Board, said yesterday the water control situation would remain unchanged because most rain had fallen along the coast, and not in the catchment areas.

He said prolonged torrential rains were needed in the catchment areas to have a significant effect on the drought situation.

Meanwhile, warmer weather is expected in the Transvaal from today, according to the chief forecaster for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

He explained that low temperatures accompanied by rain and snow experienced over most of the country the last few days was not unusual for this time of the year.

Pretoria, however, experienced its lowest maximum temperature since August 1972, on Monday, when the temperature peaked at 10.6 deg C.

The high pressure system south of the country, which brought an influx of cold, moist air to the eastern parts of the country, was expected to clear, he said.

The spokesman said however, that there was still a chance of more snow falling in the mountainous regions of the eastern Transvaal and over the Drakensberg in Natal.

Fifteen centimetres of snow fell at Dullstroom in the Transvaal on Monday night, and the Highveld experienced its coldest night of the winter.

TIM CLARKE reports from Durban that Sani Pass leading into Lesotho has been blocked, since Sunday, by snow. Snow also fell in Natal yesterday at Impendhle and at Cedarville in East Griqualand.

Bitterly cold weather has spread throughout the province and the temperature at Underberg was 1.5 deg C.

CSO: 3400/1771

SANLAM REPORTS DROUGHT COULD STILL KEEP ECONOMY LOW

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 26 Jul 83 p 12

[Text]

WHILE welcome rains fell over a wide area at the weekend, the effects of the prolonged and severe drought were not yet fully reflected in the economy and could cause the downswing to continue for some considerable time.

This is the sobering news from insurance giant Sanlam, which says in its latest monthly economic survey that the tempo of this downswing may nonetheless be expected to decline "in due course".

The deceleration in the rate of increase in the food price which had continued in May contributed much towards restraining the rate of inflation, said Sanlam.

However, this was no more than a temporary phenomenon and Sanlam expected inflation to pick up once present surpluses — such as meat — were exhausted.

"Though the rate of increase in consumer prices has moved to slightly lower levels during the past few months, it is nevertheless disappointing that this downward tendency is remaining so rigid, even in this advanced stage of the economic downturn," the survey commented.

The main underlying reasons for this were:

- The sharp rise in la-

bour costs in recent years.

- The persistently high rate of increase in the money supply.

- The effect of the earlier large depreciation in the external value of the rand.

- Soaring rentals.

- Further rises in administered prices.

- The detrimental effect of the drought on food prices.

"We expect the annual rise in the consumer price index will not change much in the next few months but will continue its decline tendency from September onwards," the survey says.

An average rise of less than 12% for 1983 seemed unlikely.

On account of the drought lower exports and higher imports of agricultural products would be a feature of South Africa's foreign trade account in the months ahead.

Sanlam expects the value of other merchandise imports to remain low for some time and the value of merchandise exports other than gold and agricultural products to accelerate as the growth rates of foreign economies begin to pick up.

"Taking the average gold price at \$450 an ounce in

1983, we estimate that the current account of the balance of payments could show a surplus in excess of R2 000 million this year," the survey says.

Sanlam said a variety of indicators had recently confirmed the downswing in the United States economy had bottomed out in late 1982 and that the recovery had gained considerable momentum in the past few months, spreading to a wide spectrum of economic activities.

"In Britain there are also increasing indications that the economic recovery is getting into its stride," Sanlam remarks.

The gross domestic product (GDP) was expected to show a growth rate of between 2% and 2.5% with 2.3% to 3% foreseen for next year.

The British inflation rate (year-on-year rise) was currently 3.7%, the lowest in almost 15 years but was expected to rise once the drop in the pound's external value during the last few months of 1982 and the start of this year took effect on domestic prices.

According to most recent indicators available the West German economy was similarly in the early stages of an upswing while France and Italy were still experiencing recessionary conditions.

In summarising Sanlam says there are definite signs of a recovery in the world economy, a tendency which would become stronger in the second half of 1983.

"A slightly less restrictive monetary policy in the leading industrial countries will assist this.

"So, we believe that the real growth rate in the world economy will be in the region of 2% this year and will accelerate to more than 3% in 1984," the survey concludes. — Sapa

SELECT COMMITTEE MODIFIES PRESIDENT'S POWERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Amended Bill"]

[Text]

THE Constitution Bill has emerged from the Select Committee with the powers of the President modified, but to what extent is not clear at this point; the courts able to ensure that his decisions are taken within the limits of the constitution, and with the Opposition given some representation (numbers unspecified) in the standing committees.

There are also other changes.

Nevertheless, the argument goes on, the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party rejecting the Bill as amended and the New Republic Party declaring that the amendments have gone a long way towards removing important objections to the original measure.

The amended Bill will still have to be studied, especially by constitutional experts, to determine whether it meets some of the substantial criticisms that the original measure aroused.

Probably it does not.

The measure is one devised by the National Party Government and it is bound to be rejected by the two Opposition parties that oppose it.

The National Party will have to sell its policy to the electorate with greater thrust and clarity than it has shown up to now, for it seems certain that the PFP, as well as the CP and HNP, will call for a "no" vote in the referendum.

A purely negative approach by the Government of "take it or leave it; it's a beginning, whatever you think of it; just imagine what will happen if the plan is rejected and this puts an end to reform; do you want a Conservative Party Government?" and so on, will not suffice.

The electorate will have to know exactly how the new constitutional set-up will operate and how, in particular, the powerful President will rule.

PFP attack

As for the Opposition, it would have been a miracle if the PFP and the CP had changed their minds.

Besides its criticisms of the constitution as such, the Progressive Federal Party will not accept a set-up that does not include the Blacks.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, says the dangers the PFP has warned of are still very much a feature of the revised Bill.

He lists these as the danger of a dictatorship; the danger of one-party domination; the danger of degrading the South African courts; the danger of racial conflict; the danger of entrenching apartheid, and the danger of misspent millions.

In his view, the amendments adopted by the Select Committee are, in the main, of a technical nature, and in certain respects the Bill is worse than it was before.

The Conservative Party says the Bill still negatively affects the sovereignty of the White Parliament and the White population as such.

It does not give any significant powers to Coloureds and Indians; it effectively decreases the sovereignty of Parliament as an institution, and the wide powers of the President and the President's Council remain inordinately high.

The debates that remain on the measure will be short and sharp, but there will not be any further, significant changes.

The measure is going to go through — and it will be then for the electorate to give its verdict in a referendum, the date of which should now be set, since the rains have come in some areas and the drought should no longer be the determining factor.

Whichever way the verdict goes, the consequences will be far-reaching. That is why it is absolutely vital that it is a well-informed electorate that is called upon to make the decision.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO HEED VIEWS OF BLACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, says the biggest task of the Afrikaner is to temper his idealism with realism and not to call up fantasies which he hopes to hide from reality.

According to a radio report, Mr Botha was speaking at the University of Pretoria where the freedom of the men's hostel was conferred on him. He said the realities were the multi-national character of the country and its strategic importance.

One of the chief realities we are faced with, all of us, is the escalation of violence. A typical, if dastardly example is the bomb placed in a Jewish church in the heartland of Hillbrow, Johannesburg, at the weekend. No one amongst us can escape the reality of the frequency of this kind of act. It is even more bothersome because the area from which such attacks are mounting is becoming greyer by the day.

There are some who believe it could have been the work of lunatic right-wingers, and we will not contest this until the police have completed their investigations.

There is yet another reality which we would like the Afrikaner and the government to recognise. Many blacks are eager to have their voices heard in a democratic way. The worst thing is to silence such voices.

The Prime Minister correctly recognises the different perspectives, the different ways in which people perceive reality.

That being the case there is a need for tolerance and understanding. The cause of such violent acts perhaps is the way in which people believe their realities are not perceived to be valid.

The Prime Minister is right to say people should not close their eyes to such realities.

Having said that we believe people should be given the platform to express their view-points in the normal democratic way.

Unfortunately for blacks that avenue for us to express such views are circumscribed. Often the government is perplexed when we refuse to make avail of the channels provided by it. But that is not the real essence of democracy. People have to choose for themselves what their future should be without impediment.

This is part of the tragedy of the South African situation. This is the problem that makes the situation appear to be so completely irreconcilable. The pity is that the fact of our being a mixed society is more of a burden, more of a handicap than an asset.

This is not the only country in the world that has a mixed society, although the truth is that the popula-

tion groups are spread in a completely lopsided basis. There are just too many black people to make the whites safe in their future. And the very fact of their being in the majority makes the blacks jealous for a bigger say.

It will be said that Mr Botha is changing his tune simply because of the new constitutional plans. That may be correct but it seems to us that this is not the point. The point is that the time will have to come that people realise they have differences of perspectives which do not necessarily entail a confrontational situation. South Africa could perhaps be the model on which other countries base this confounding problem of race discrimination.

CSO: 3400/1771

CONSERVATIVE PARTY DEPUTY SAYS APARTHEID CHEAPER THAN INTEGRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 12

[Text]

THE Transvaal provincial congress of the Conservative Party in Pretoria resolved yesterday to appoint a committee to investigate whether separate development was more costly than racial integration.

The deputy leader of the CP, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, told the congress it had been claimed in some quarters that separate development had cost the country a fortune.

"But separate development is not more costly than integration. On the contrary, it is much cheaper," he said.

The provincial congress, the party's first in the Transvaal, urged the Government to give "high priority to the settlement of Blacks in their own national independent states and the establishment of commuter services" to and from Black states for Blacks working in White areas.

It also urged the Government to ensure that its consolidation programme for the Black national states was implemented in such a way that it did not

"affect the free use (on-belemmerde gebruik) of routes connecting White areas".

The Congress expressed dissatisfaction over the Government's "omission" to transfer Black nations to areas which had specifically been bought from Whites for this purpose.

Although it respected the maintenance of an independent judiciary for South Africa, it expressed grave misgivings over the Government's handling of the Rikhotso affair — which has given contract labourers who have been resident in cities for longer than 10 years the right to remain there.

"We are not attacking the court ruling, we are attacking the legislation on which the court finding was based," one delegate stated.

The congress rejected Government statements that only about 140 000 people would be affected by the ruling.

Dr Hartzenberg said in his estimation, the ruling was more likely to affect about 200 000 people.

"People are qualifying daily for this concession,"

he said, adding that this would lead to the establishment of "two more Sowetos" on the Witwatersrand.

He said the ruling on the Rikhotso issue had the same implications as the new constitution — "namely that it will lead to the physical destruction of separate development".

"We must halt the process," the CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said.

The congress also strongly objected to what it referred to as "the integration of our defence force".

The member of Parliament for Jeppe, Mr Koo's van der Merwe, claimed that White and non-white soldiers were being forced to bath, sleep and eat together.

"We believe each population group should have its own defence force," he said.

He described the present situation as "untenable" and criticised General Malan's handling of the Defence Ministry portfolio, calling on him once again to resign. — Sapa.

University Quota System Rejected

THE Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was accused by Dr Frans van Staden, the party's shadow Minister of Education, of deliberately working for racial integration in the country's education system.

Delegates to the congress then unanimously:

- Rejected the planned quota system for admission of people of other races to White universities;
- Pleaded for absolute parity of salaries for men and women in education;
- Reaffirmed the party's stand for separate sport-

ing activities at educational level.

Dr Van Staden said the planned quota system was nothing other than a plan to build in racial integration in the educational system.

It meant that non-White students would not only be admitted to universities but would also inevitably mingle with White students in extra mural activities.

Dr Viljoen, he said, was clearly working for integration in education.

The congress also rejected the De Lange White Paper on education and an impromptu-

motion, passed unanimously, said that if it were enforced it would:

- Result in integration in education;
- Undermine educational priorities for Whites;
- Make of White children robots trained only for labour purposes;
- Result in a "piebald" (bont) Ministry of Education.

Speakers said the present systems of sports meetings for schools was resulting in mixed sport — and in sports meetings becoming political meetings.

Sterilisation Answer to Illegitimacy

The Government was slated over the relief paid to unmarried Coloured mothers — and it was suggested that Coloured fathers of "too many" illegitimate children be sterilised.

Unanimous support was given to a motion demanding that the Government takes a fresh look at its system of children's allowances to unmarried Coloured women — and allegations made that the allowances were deliberately being abused.

There were cries of "scandalous" and "shame" when figures were quoted to "prove" that unmarried Coloured women received more for illegitimate children than

aid paid for illegitimate White children.

Mr John Faul, of Witbank, said some 11 000 unmarried Coloured mothers of about 32 000 illegitimate children were now receiving R4,5-m a year from the State in allowances.

But, there were gasps when the party's Shadow Health Minister Dr Willie Snyman, told the delegates that the figure in fact was more than R4,6-m a year — and was going up by more than R250 000 from October.

Mr Faul said the "subsidies" to Coloured women were encouraging them to breed indiscriminately.

Dr Snyman, the Member for Pietersburg, said the system of grants to unmarried Coloured mothers was yet another example of the Government's route to socialism.

About 85 percent of the country's Coloureds lived in the Cape.

The State paid R21,8-m a year to support 40 879 White illegitimate children, but R77,6-m a year was being paid out for 127 170 Coloured children — "more than three times as much as the Whites."

He urged that statutory provisions to sterilise Coloured men who were found to be fathering too many illegitimate children be considered.

ENORMITY OF CISKEI'S PROBLEMS DECRIED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Ciskei Problems Are Just Too Much"]

[Text] AFTER THE SHOCK and we must say unprecedented detention of a member of the Transkeian diplomatic corps by the Ciskei government, we have seen an interesting news item which says that South Africa has moved to defuse tensions between the two countries.

The Ciskei threw all the dictates of diplomacy to the winds when they detained the Vice Consul of the Ciskei, Mr Robert Ncokazi at the weekend. Although this move was completely unexpected, and most clumsy, we were not that surprised that the government of that country could make such a boob. The disaster in the Ciskei is all but complete.

There is a state of emergency and before that senior members of that government were arrested. They are still in jail. As trouble hardly comes in single file, the country was hit by a bus boycott which has led to the present shambles.

The news item says the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha has confirmed that he had approached President Sebe about Mr Ncokazi's arrest. Mr Ncokazi it has also been reported will be released.

Some homeland leaders are absurdly ill-informed about the duties of government. Their knowledge of diplomatic relations is just as embarrassing. The last thing that a host country does is to tamper with diplomatic officers from guest countries unless there is suspicion that such people are involved in moves to

destabilise the government. Even then the worst thing that normally happens is that such envoys are sent packing. Even countries behind the Iron Curtain recognise this.

South Africa is intimately and inevitably involved in the affairs of her satellite states. It will become increasingly interesting to see how she settles such delicate matters. In the past South Africa's role has been economic and perhaps more on the military side.

The Ciskei-Transkei situation is not likely to develop into a fullscale shootout, we think. But by dividing people who have the same historical, political and cultural background was perhaps the height of indelicacy. We can up to now not explain why it was decided that Xhosas should be divided in this fashion. After all Bophuthatswana has several Tswana clans distributed in one of the most absurd geographic plans ever conceived. But they are all seen as Tswanas in accordance with the ethnic heritage.

There is no doubt that relations between the Transkei and the Ciskei will keep souring. South Africa will have its hands full trying to bring people who are indeed kith and kin to some amicable relationship.

The problems in the Ciskei are we believe simply too much for the authorities. It is South Africa's duty to try and help these fledgling states which were created with more emotion than reason.

BOTHA'S PROPOSED 'DISCRIMINATORY' REFORMS HIT

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 8 Jul 83 p 15

[Letter from Dr RAM Saloojee, Lenasia]

[Text] Sir

The crocodile tears shed by some of the Trustees of the Juma Masjid Trust of Grey Street, Durban and their coterie of pro-government supporters against Icsa's Islamically-defined opposition to the race-entrenched and discriminatory unjust reforms of the Botha government is understandable. From time immemorial collaborationist factions, with vested interests in the maintenance of exploitative systems, have undermined moral and spiritual considerations. That the present group bears Muslim names and controls Muslim institutions does not necessarily follow that they know Islam or understand guardianship in the Islamic mien.

In their haste to join the apartheid gravy train, their reported indignant comments show ignorance of Islam. Their wanton cry of a division between politics and religion shows their utter illiteracy of the contents of the Qur'an and the Sunnah. Mersmerised by the Western concept of unbridled capitalistic licence, they forget that in Islam there is no division between God and Caesar, there is only one God; and as vicegerent of Allah's commandments, we have no liberty or authority to adapt or accomodate His commandments, to suit our perverted interests. In Islam every act of behaviour, performance and allegiance is an act of worship; and siding with those that enact unjust laws and implement

exploitative machinery to subjugate others is hardly a form of worship.

It is utterly disgusting to read comments that it is not the function of Muslims to replace injustice with another form of injustice. By what authority of prophetic vision do these paramours of opportunism postulate that an alternative system of government, based on the will of the people, will be oppressive. We must cease to generalise and judge others according to one's prejudiced views, without any foundation for such wild allegations. I consider this to be a crass judgemental insult to the sacred human personalities of the oppressed masses of this country.

I would like to remind these trustees of public property that many positions on these closed trusts and mosque boards are based on sectarian and caste considerations, entrenched decades ago, which is totally against the Islamic principles of merit based on piety, community consensus and public accountability. Thus, for people in these autocratic positions to talk of mandate is sheer hypocrisy. Further, it is disgraceful that officialdom, which agreed to affiliate to Icsa has no knowledge of its constitution, its aim and objects and its commitment to the Qur'an as the all-powerful and all-binding constitution. Any mandate that is against the pristine and immutable laws of the Qur'an is ultra vires and cannot be even entertained. The

Qur'an and the Sunnah is clear on the condemnation of injustices and places all Muslims who support and act as agents of injustice in the same category as the oppressor.

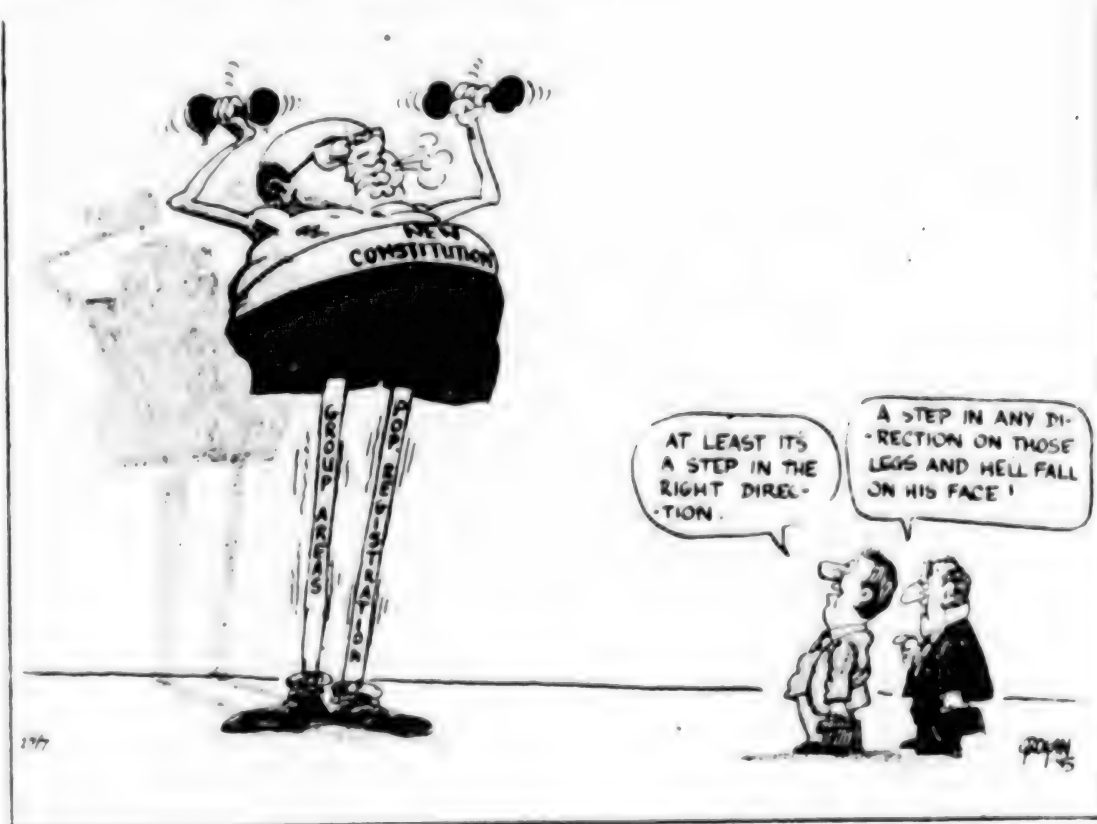
No Muslim can be naive enough to believe that by being part of the legislative, administrative and implementative machinery of the apartheid state, he is not helping to entrench and perpetuate the repressive aspects of the apartheid state. That such collaboration is indivisible from the sufferings and deprivation brought upon countless millions cannot be disputed. We cannot have our cake of privileged exploitation and not expect to pay for our crime for enjoying its benefits at the expense of the toils, sweat and rights of our fellow beings.

The threat to form another Muslim organisation, in opposition to ICSA, that will support the government's racist reforms is nothing new. We know of the Qadiani and Ahmediya movements, engineered by the imperialistic greed of superpowers on the sub-continent of India. Presently, in most Muslim lands, such fractious manipulations, to destroy the egalitarian and humanitarian demands of Islam, is a perennial occupation of those opposed to unity, justice and freedom. Thus, if such an organisation is to be formed, under the patronage of an unjust system, then South African Muslims will once again surrender their Islamic heritage and freedom of recognition. Despite these attempts to covertly and overtly destabilise the Islamic value system, it is interesting to record that the Qur'an remains as pure and as unaltered as at the time it was revealed. It will stand as the accusing finger of guilt for all those Muslims that wish to be blinded by the profit of exploitation and short-term privileges at the expense of the down-trodden society. Thus, we appeal to the Muslim masses to distance themselves from the corrupting influence of those who wish to drag us into the mire of becoming agents for and lackeys of apartheid. If we believe in the hereafter, and no Muslim can deny its reality, then we owe it to our Master to act and behave according to His laws and commandments.

CARTOON DEPICTS PITFALLS AHEAD FOR NEW REFORMS

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 Jul 83 p 16

[Text]



CSO: 3400/1774

CP LEADER SLAMS GOVERNMENT REFORM PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 pp 3, 12

[Text]

THE Government's new constitution spelt the end of White sovereignty in South Africa and the establishment of a "racial federation" in which the President would have dictatorial powers, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said yesterday.

He told the CP congress in Pretoria that the constitution was unworkable and would lead only to conflict and friction among the various races.

The constitution undermined the Whites' right to self-determination and boiled down to "power-sharing and mixed Government".

"That is why we cannot accept it," Dr Treurnicht said, reaffirming his party's policy of separate development.

It was also decided at

the congress that non-White policemen should be restricted to working among their own people; that non-White officers should not be allowed to order White policemen and that White policemen — particularly in the lower ranks — be better paid.

Delegates demanded greater protection of the country's strategic installations.

A resolution was also passed calling on the State to do more to conserve and ensure the optimal use of South Africa's dwindling water supplies.

On manpower, demands were made that no trade union rights be given in White areas and that young Whites be allowed to complete apprenticeships after doing their initial military service without facing periodic call-up camps.

Blacks Shut Out by CP

THREE Black Press representatives, including a Pretoria News photographer, Mr Morris Legoabe, were refused entry to the Transvaal congress of the Conservative Party in the Pretoria City hall.

Mr Legoabe was refused admittance by Mr Jan Opperman, a CP liaison officer, who allegedly threatened another member of the Press "that the whole of South Africa's police would not be able to protect him" if Mr Opperman's name was published in connection with the incident.

The CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, said later he was "sorry" about the incident, but he was not prepared to put blame on Mr Opperman.

Mr Legoabe did not show adequate sensitivity for the situation at the congress, he said.

When asked about the difference between Black women serving tea at the congress and a Black photographer taking pictures, Dr Treurnicht said he did not want to elaborate any further. — Sapa.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY HITS OUT AT BLACK URBAN RIGHTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]

THE Government was making it easier and easier for the Black man to live in the White man's cities, Mr Jan Hoon (CP, Kuruman) said yesterday.

He was referring during the committee stage of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill to a clause which would allow certain Black workers to live permanently in urban areas provided there was suitable housing.

"The reality of this legislation is that it makes it possible for thousands upon thousands of Blacks to live permanently in White cities," Mr Hoon said.

The National Party constantly accused the Conservative Party of voting with the Progressive Federal Party against the Bill but "the reason we are voting against it is that the NP is doing exactly what the PFP and the Black Sash want

it to," he said.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said later the CP's stand on Black's urban residence right was "a recipe for conflict" which would cause misery for future generations.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) asked if Dr Koornhof was ensuring that adequate serviced land would be available to employers so they could help workers who qualified for permanent urban residence to obtain suitable housing.

Dr Koornhof said everything possible was being done, but it was a difficult problem and had political implications.

Excellent progress was being made however. He cited the Bronkhorstspuit area near Pretoria, and Khayelitsha near Cape Town, as examples.

CSO: 3400/1771

DONATIONS SWELL CONSERVATIVE PARTY COFFERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 8

[Text]

THOUSANDS of rands rolled into the Conservative Party kitty in Pretoria yesterday as delegates to the party congress were carried away with determination to outdo each other in contributions.

Emotions were sparked when an elderly delegate, Colonel J Jacobs, gave a R100 cheque to the party funds.

He said: I am a pensioner but I don't want my grandchildren and great grandchildren to be able to say one day that I did nothing to stop the rot in the country."

The party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, handed over a R500 cheque — and the race was on.

Later the chairman of the congress, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, announced that an initial count had established that party funds had been swelled by nearly R21 000.

Delegates among the 750 present went on to donate cattle, game and other possessions — to be auctioned, or sold, for funds.

A wooden carving of a Brahman bull — complete with a clock insert in its belly — raised R1 100 when auctioned.

Other donations included five cattle, five horses and game ranging from wildebeest and kudus to impala and zebra.

CP Plans to Unite Rightwing Thinking

THE CONGRESS decided to go all out to consolidate Rightwing thinking and support in South Africa, to build up an effective machinery for future elections.

Speakers said that combined Conservative forces were necessary to force the Government out of power — and its 'race suicide path'.

They said if forces had been better organised the conservative elements would have performed far better at the recent parliamentary by-elections.

The leader of the Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, referred to efforts to secure a working relationship with the Herstigte Nasionale Party — and said it was the HNP which had called off negotiations.

But he had known there were many members of the HNP who were eager for cooperation with the CP, even at this stage.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY AFFIRMS SEPARATE COLORED 'HOME'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party in the Transvaal yesterday laid the foundation for a massive campaign to persuade South Africa's Coloureds and Indians that the constitutional plan — as applied to them — would be unworkable and impractical.

Delegates to the first congress in the Province of the Party voted unanimously for a series of resolutions aimed at convincing the two race groups not to settle for anything but their own independent geographic areas.

The Leader of the Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, announced that he had received an approach from an influential "Conservative" Coloured group in the Cape seeking negotiations with the Party on their (the Coloureds) constitutional future.

Motions carried:

- Separated the two groups as two separate entities in the provision for them in the Party's constitution;

- Reaffirmed the party's policy on separate geographical zones for Coloureds and Indians;

- Set up machinery for a massive information campaign to the two groups, outlining the "impracticability of the Government's proposals for them";

- Provided for dialogue and positive liaison with Coloured and Indian leaders; and

- Confirmed that they must be convinced that their own homelands were far preferable to the policies of any other party.

Among the speakers Mr Louis van Heerden, of

De Deur, said that the groups must be convinced of the fact that it would be better for them to be "first class citizens in their own areas rather than second class citizens in a White South Africa".

Mr Koos Botha urged that no hard and fast borders be demarcated for Coloured and Indian homelands in CP literature — "and that the borders should rather be open for negotiation when the CP came into power."

Dr Andries Treurnicht was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Party in the Transvaal.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the Deputy National Leader of the CP, was elected vice-Chairman, and Mrs Bessie Scholtz, CP-MP for Germiston District, as vice-Chairlady.

CABINET ROLE 'ERODED BY SECURITY COUNCIL'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE State Security Council (SSC) functions as an inner Cabinet which enhances the authority of the Prime Minister, but diminishes that of the full Cabinet, two political scientists from Rand Afrikaans University contend.

Writing in the latest issue of the Journal of Political Science, Professor Deon Geldenhuys and Dr Hennie Kotze say another consequence of the SSC's central position is "further erosion" of Parliament's "already marginal role in the shaping of Government decisions".

Although the Prime Minister almost certainly informs the Cabinet of SSC decisions, it is at his discretion and on an ex post facto basis, meaning that the Cabinet is told of decisions rather than allowed to participate in them, the authors say.

The SSC is one of four Cabinet committees, but it is easily the most important and powerful, they say. Prof Geldenhuys and Dr Kotze list several traits of the SSC which make it pivotal to decision-making.

It is the only committee for which there is special provision in law and it is the only one to fall directly under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

Cabinet Ministers may freely attend meetings of the three lesser Cabinet

committees but, unless they are among the statutorily defined members of the SSC, they may only attend its meetings if they are co-opted as regular members or invited.

The SSC is a key component in what the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has defined as the "national security management system".

The authors comment: "The concept 'security', as Pretoria defines it, is an all-embracing one, with the result that the SSC's authority extends well into the realms of domestic and foreign policy."

The expanded role and power of the SSC is very much a part of Mr P W Botha's premiership, the authors add.

Under his predecessor, Mr John Vorster, the SSC, which was formally established in 1972, met sporadically and then only to consider security matters in the narrow sense of the word.

Today, however, it meets regularly to assess security in the wider sense as defined by Gen Malan's dual notions of "total onslaught" and "total national strategy" to protect South Africa's "political, economic, social-psychological and security bases".

Commenting on the implications of a statement on the total onslaught by Gen Malan in November 1980, the authors say: "One (has) then to conclude that 'cultural action' also falls within the 'national security field'."

They go on to raise a series of questions about how the SSC will fit into the pending constitutional dispensation.

"Will the new executive president chair the SCC?

"Will there be any coloured and Indian Ministers serving on the SSC. If not, will all SSC decisions then as a rule be submitted to the full Cabinet (which will include coloured and Indian Ministers)?

"If so, will these coloured and Indian Ministers be free to divulge some of this information to their party caucuses?"

CSO: 3400/1774

INCREASING SADF INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN POLICY FEARED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Aug 83 p 8

[Article by Andre Du Toit, associate professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch: "SA Must Know What Its Generals Are Up To"]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's internal politics are becoming ever more closely tied in with its external relations.

But there is a strange discrepancy: While the prospects of internal "change" are exhaustively debated the external changes are hardly noticed or discussed at all.

Compare the two subjects that must currently be at the top of the respective political agendas: The Government's proposed constitutional reforms and the prospects of an internationally recognised settlement in South West Africa. The contrast could hardly be more striking.

Whatever one may think of the merits of the Government's constitutional plan there can be no denying that they are being thoroughly thrashed out in public.

The constitutional proposals have been prepared and nurtured through a succession of reports and commissions; the President's Council was in large part conceived in order to launch them and they had to be approved by a series of congresses of the National Party.

At each stage the general thrust, as well as the finer details of the constitutional plan, have been analysed by political commentators and academics. Different aspects of the constitutional plan have led to serious disputes and even splits within the governing party, the Broederbond and SABRA while a series of opposition groupings are being mobilised against it

across the land.

And there is still a special Parliamentary session and a referendum to come.

At the end of the day the new constitution may still have serious defects and hold out grave threats. But at least we will have some idea of what the choices and issues at stake actually are. No one would be able to say that he had not been warned.

It is very different on the external front. The SWA dispute has also been with us for a long time, and on some accounts the long-awaited settlement is once again imminent. Or is it?

Dr Chester Crocker, who is masterminding the complex diplomatic negotiations on behalf of the Reagan administration, said in a recent interview that everything was in place to arrange the parallel withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola and that he had full assurances from the South African authorities that they would then be prepared to proceed with the settlement plan as already agreed.

Yet qualified observers report that there is no sign in SWA or elsewhere that the military or political authorities are preparing for an imminent settlement. Certainly they are not preparing the public for any such dramatic development.

The fact is that since the Turnhalle experiment or the efforts of the Western "contact group" the shape and progress of the whole SWA dispute have been largely lost

from the public view. The precise issues and choices at stake have become more and more obscure and elusive. This is rather an alarming situation.

If Dr Crocker should pull off his coup — and time is fast running out for him — South Africa will be faced with a difficult choice: should it go through with the settlement as agreed and probably have Swapo in power in Windhoek in little more than a year, or should it find excuses for backing out knowing full well that it will then have to face the music of American and Western displeasure?

Either way it is a momentous decision with far-reaching consequences for the people of SWA itself, for South Africa's military strategy and everyone affected by that and for our internal political situation as well.

Yet apart from a very few insiders no-one is prepared for this decision. We hardly know what the issues are, or what the consequences might be, except in the most vague and general sense. Nor is there any sign that the issues have been thrashed out in the party caucuses, the official or unofficial "think tanks" or even in the Broederbond.

If it comes to it the decision will be solely up to the military leaders, the National Security Council and the inner Cabinet — a few dozen people at best. And the rest of us will just have to bear the consequences.

This particular state of affairs may perhaps be due to the fact that as yet no one seriously believes that a SWA settlement is at all probable or imminent. It may also be due to the nature of the behind the scenes diplomatic negotiations concerned.

But the point is that this is by no means the case only with respect to the SWA dispute. The same general lack of public interest and information holds for our increasingly discordant dealings with our various neighbours on the sub-continent.

Charges that South Africa is involved in a deliberate *destabilisation* of surrounding states have aroused a measure of public concern and criticism.

But on the whole these debates have been concerned with quite vague questions of intention and justification, and hardly with the specifics at all.

It therefore comes as quite a shock for any South African to read a well-informed and astute account of our own politico-military history such as that provided by Simon Jenkins in his recent survey of "Destabilisation in Southern Africa" for *The Economist*.

Here it is all spelt out: Not just vague charges but the specific sequence of events, country by country, with dates and place names.

Even more of an eye-opener is Jenkins' account not just of the effects of South Africa's actions on Zimbabwe, Lesotho or Mozambique but of the shifts and changes in our own corridors of power from which these actions flow.

Jenkins argues in effect that there has been a decisive change in South Africa's external posture. No longer do we primarily address the West, hoping to achieve a minimal understanding and co-operation in the face of international condemnation of our internal policies.

Instead, South Africa has opted to become a regional power, relying on its military and economic might and prepared to use both to get its way in the sub-continent. Jenkins relates this to a decisive shift of influence from Mr Pik

Botha and the traditional Foreign Affairs establishment to the military leaders and the National Security Council.

The crucial month was December 1982, when the promising negotiations of Mr Pik Botha and the Angolan Government on the Cape Verde Islands were overruled in the National Security Council, while the Defence Force staged its raid into Maseru (at the same time as the oil installation at Beira was sabotaged) and soon after repulsed the expected large-scale Swapo offensive.

Subsequently it has been the military perception of tactical opportunities which has informed the shape of our dealings with neighbouring countries with little regard for conventional international norms. Jenkins concludes that the tactical successes do not amount to viable political strategy. "Destabilisation is not control. South Africa can throw its weight about the sub-continent, it cannot rule it. Its achievement will be anarchy."

Can this really be true? Why don't we know about this at all? Certainly the ordinary reader of South African newspapers has had little inkling of any of this high political drama happening in his own part of the world.

We do know that newspapers complain about the pervasive clampdown on news regarding military and defence matters. But can this really account for such crucial political developments at the highest level simply not appearing in view at all?

Surely there is also a failure of reporting at a basic level of covering events on the ground in Maseru, Harare and Maputo. The South African Press has for too long catered almost exclusively to a narrow range of white preconceptions regarding developments in Africa. Little or no effort is made to report developments in neighbouring countries except in so far as they have a bearing on whites.

The result is that we have no objective sense of how Pretoria's actions affect, and

are perceived by Maseru, Harare or Maputo — and that we eventually lose sight of what is happening in Pretoria itself where so many of our crucial decisions are concerned with these "external" relations.

But can we afford to be so ignorant about what is happening in our part of the world, and to leave the major decisions to the generals and the Security Council? We have already had the experience in 1975-76 of South Africa fighting a war in Angola which was not even announced to the South African public until it was all over.

Perhaps we should also bear in mind the assessment of no less than Dr Crocker himself before we put too much trust in our military leaders and assume that the Government will know what it is up to.

In 1980, just prior to assuming his present position, Dr Crocker wrote the following prescient words:

"What are the most salient risks and threats facing Pretoria? First, there is the risk that South Africa might overreach its admittedly solid military advantages..."

"It is conceivable that the SADF could become incrementally over-committed in neighbouring countries, in spite of South Africa's considerable advantages in logistics, communications, mobility and striking power... This situation is most likely to be caused by South Africa itself if it succumbs to the temptation to manipulate neighbouring political forces in, say, Angola or Zimbabwe..."

"Senior decision makers have shown an ample capacity to misread events and intentions in the past, and the greatest lack in South African preparedness may be the capacity for sophisticated threat assessment and political analysis."

It is about time the South African Press and public seriously interest themselves in these matters: our "external" relations matter too much to us to be left to the generals and the National Security Council.

PETTY APARTHEID 'AILING,' BUT GRAND DESIGN STRONG

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jul 83 p 11

[Article by Russell Gault]

[Text] **Petty apartheid is ailing and getting sicker. Blacks, Indians and coloured people are getting jobs, forming trade unions and eating, sleeping, studying and playing in places where this would have been inconceivable five or six years ago.**

As the social and economic needs of the nation assert themselves, South Africans are finding desegregation easier than they had been conditioned to believe.

While the major pillars of apartheid remain intact, significant changes at lower levels are occurring steadily.

Perhaps the most important development has been in the minds of people, where a revolution of sorts has taken place.

Office cafeterias and toilet areas throughout Johannesburg are largely integrated. Job reservation is virtually history, with all races serving behind cash desks, wrapping food, dealing with clients in banks and being employed as personal assistants and secretaries to managing directors.

A short time ago the idea of anyone but a white being employed in these capacities, or using a "white" toilet or cafeteria, would have produced instant protests.

Today few seem even to notice.

In the Johannesburg region libraries, parks, public toilets — in increasing numbers — and lifts are fast seeing the end to the colour barrier.

Many buses catering for whites have drivers of other races and frequently they transport people of other races.

Throughout South Africa petty apartheid has been taking a tumble.

In Port Elizabeth, bus services were integrated three years ago; ambulance services were desegregated in Edenvale four years ago; few bottle-stores and off-course totes now provide separate facilities.

Many sports are pursuing integration and some residential areas have Indians and coloured people renting flats and houses, without the authorities panicking.

Private hospitals are another area where nursing staffs are composed of all races, and in some instances even the patients may be predominantly black miners.

Last year the outgoing United States Consul-General in Cape Town, Mr Alan Lukens, said he had noticed significant changes in his three years here.

"People are communicating and discussing. It's a new phenomenon," he said.

Earlier the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had startled a National Party meeting when he said he wasn't prepared to die for a segregationist sign in a lift.

Professor A Stadler, of the po-

litical studies department at the University of the Witwatersrand, dismissed such changes as insignificant while "grand apartheid" remains entrenched.

"My impression is that people are prepared to negotiate over small issues, but not the big ones. It's a case of whether you think what is happening today is terribly important. I don't. A scattering of black faces is tokenism.

"We need surveys to determine people's attitudes. After all, look at the rise of the Herstigte Nasionale Party."

The director of the African Institute, Dr G M E Leistner, said recent developments were very significant because, without the full participation of all races in the economy, many jobs would remain unfilled.

"But there is a need to bring in changes unobtrusively because there is a faction that sees racial changes as threatening. However, I don't have the impression that whites are suffering any heartache as changes occur."

The president of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Ted Pavitt, said changes were taking place sensibly without political motive.

OPPORTUNITY

"All these changes that are taking place almost daily have a

significance most people probably don't appreciate. Indians, blacks and coloured people are moving into new areas of job opportunity and satisfaction in a big way."

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association, and public relations consultant to Anglo American Life Assurance, helped start the desegregation moves in downtown Johannesburg 11 years ago.

That was at the Carlton Centre. In 1980, the Johannesburg CBDA won an international award for its programme for "desegregating restaurants".

Today numerous restaurants are open to all races, with or without Pretoria's permission.

"We had a situation where the laws had been written for a small platteland town. They didn't fit a cosmopolitan city. Now Johannesburg is a more relaxed town," said Mr Mandy.

"I think television has also had something to do with the changes. TV has brought cultured blacks into everyone's living rooms. It is fostering changes in thinking.

"I believe these changes in petty apartheid are more important than constitutional changes. They cut across party political lines and they indicate changes in the way people are now thinking."

WRAB RELENTS ON PERMITTING MIGRANT LABORERS TO STAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

MIGRANT workers who have lived legally in urban areas for an unbroken period of 15 years now qualify to reside in these areas permanently, according to Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

Making the announcement yesterday, Mr Knoetze confirmed that the sudden decision by his board to grant the rights followed discussions he held with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, last week.

Since the Rikhotso Appeal Court ruling which secured permanent residential rights for migrant workers with a 10-year employment record with one employer, Wrab has declined to grant the same rights to 15-year workers.

Mr Knoetze explained last week that this was because Wrab believed that the Rikhotso ruling did not necessarily apply to the 15-year workers and all applications from such workers were processed and referred to

Pretoria for the Government's ruling.

This had drawn sharp criticism from various quarters since it clashed with an announcement made earlier by Dr Koornhof that migrant workers who worked and lived legally in urban areas for 15 years would also qualify for permanent residential rights.

But the air was cleared after Mr Knoetze and Dr Koornhof's meeting last week and, according to Mr Knoetze, the decision was implemented from yesterday.

Mr Knoetze emphasized that the ruling did not automatically cover all workers from independent homelands.

"Only those workers who qualified before their homelands became independent will be granted these rights. But as for those who qualified after independence, we still have to get the Government's ruling on them," Mr Knoetze said.

MRS ALBERTINA SISULU REFUSED BAIL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

MRS ALBERTINA Sisulu and a Soweto school teacher, Mr Thami Mali, made a brief appearance in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday where they faced charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The two, who are alleged to have engaged in activities of the banned African National Congress, were not asked to plead and the magistrate, Mr H S van Heerden, postponed their hearing to August 17 for the setting of a date of trial.

A certificate from the Attorney-General opposed the granting of bail and the two have been remanded in custody.

The hearing, originally scheduled for the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court, was suddenly switched to Johannesburg yesterday morning, disappointing several spectators who had gone to Krugersdorp to attend the hearing.

Both Mrs Sisulu and Mr Mali were arrested on Friday at their respective places of employment.

Only about 24 hours after her arrest, Mrs Sisulu (66), who is an executive member of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), was elected in absentia as Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Mrs Sisulu's husband, former secretary general of the ANC, Mr Walter Sisulu, is currently serving a life imprisonment sentence.

Three other people — Ms Amanda Kwadi, a social worker and member of Fedsaw, the Rev Samuel Tsele of the Lutheran Church and Mr George Moilwa, a Kagiso civic leader — appeared at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Friday last week.

The charges are also related to the ANC and their hearing was postponed to August 31 after they were refused bail.

ISAAC GENU SENTENCED FOR BEING MEMBER OF ANC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 15

[Text]

A KRUGERSDORP Black man was found guilty this week on three charges connected with membership of the African National Congress (ANC) and related offences and sentenced in a special Krugersdorp Regional Court to an effective 8 years' imprisonment.

Isaac Genu (30), of Kagiso Township, Krugersdorp pleaded not guilty to membership of the ANC, to participating in ANC activities, to possession of an ANC publication and to possession of clothing with ANC symbols.

Amongst the exhibits were shirts showing a woman carrying a gun and men with spears in their hands. Another shirt had the slogan "Mayibuye" (Africa Come Back) and a third carried a map of Africa.

A children's shirt had the slogan "Viva Mandela" and another "Aluta

Continua" (The Struggle Continues).

At a previous hearing the court heard that on March 4 this year Genu's house was searched by the Security Police in his presence and the various items found.

Mrs S L Joseph, for the accused, told the court that the green, black and yellow colours could possibly be those of some other organisation. The ANC did not have a copyright to these colours.

There was no proof that the accused had even read the ANC publication.

Mr Joseph speaking in mitigation of sentence said the accused had not addressed any meeting nor had he propagated the aims of the ANC.

He submitted that there was a vast difference between what the accused had done and serious offences such as carrying an explosive.

CSO: 3400/1771

CHANGES IN PROGRESSIVE FEDERAL PARTY'S REFORM BILL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English. 11 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]

PARTICIPATION by Blacks in the new constitutional system and inclusion of a Bill of Rights in the Constitution are among seven motions of which notice was given by members of the Progressive Federal Party yesterday.

The PFP members gave notice of similar motions, as instructions to the Select Committee on the Constitution, towards the end of the first part of the Parliamentary session this year but each was put at the bottom of the daily order paper instead of at the top, where notices of motion are usually placed. This prevented the PFP members from putting the motions yesterday.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) gave notice that she would move today:

"That the committee of the whole House on the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill have leave to consider the advisability of extending the provisions of the Bill to provide for participation of Blacks in the Sovereign Legislative Authority and in the Executive Government of the Republic."

Mr Ray Swart (Berea), Mr Horace van Rensburg (Bryanston), Dr Alex Boraine (Pinelands), Mr Alf Widman (Hillbrow), Mr Harry Schwarz (Yeoville), and Mr Dave Dalling (Sandton), rose in succession after Mrs Suzman to give notice they would move tomorrow:

- To provide for the principal of proportional representation to be applicable to the composition of the electoral college which will elect a President;
- To provide for the separation of the offices of the Head of State and the Head of Government;
- For it to be within the competence of a court of law to inquire into and pronounce upon the validity of any Act of Parliament;
- To make provision for a House of Review which could be part of the machinery for resolving disagreements among the Houses without having to resort to a President's Council or other non-representative and non-Parliamentary body in order to do so;
- To provide for a Bill of Rights which would guarantee the rights and freedoms of the individual; and
- To provide for an independent Constitutional Court consisting of all the judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which would among others, act as the final authority for interpreting and enforcing the Constitution and its conventions.

TEST INDIAN SUPPORT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN, URGES SAIC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 12

[Article by Tim Clark]

[Text]

THE chairman of the executive council of the South African Indian Council (SAIC), Mr Rajbansi, made it clear in an interview yesterday that the SAIC could never accept the Government's constitutional proposals unless a referendum was held among the Indian community.

He said: "This has been the stand point of the SAIC for many months. We have urged Government repeatedly to hold a referendum among the Indian people.

"We must obtain a very firm commitment from Government that it will also abide by the decision of the community in the referendum."

Mr Rajbansi said if the Indian community opposed the new constitutional proposals in a referendum, Indians should then

be excluded from participation in three-tier government.

Mr Rajbansi said the executive committee had given careful consideration to the constitutional proposals and still felt the ultimate aim of the SAIC was for a unitary parliament, representing all race groups. But one had to be practical at this stage and it was obvious that the unitary parliament could not be achieved overnight.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Mr J R Patel, claimed there was insufficient protection for the rights of minority groups in the constitutional proposals.

There was an absolute majority in the White chamber and he felt if any issues were raised either by the Indian or Coloured chamber they would be out-voted by the White chamber.

BOMBING OF HILLBROW'S TEMPLE ISRAEL DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Temple Blast"]

[Text] **WHATEVER** the reason for the bomb attack on Temple Israel in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, it is despicable.

For it suggests the kind of vicious anti-Semitism that should have ended with the Holocaust but continues among some fanatic anti-Semites.

People might ask why, since the motivation for this foul deed has not been established, we make the point that this is wholly or partly an anti-Semitic attack.

The answer is this:

A synagogue is a place of worship; nobody will desecrate it, or damage it, whatever the pretext, unless he is a rank anti-Semite.

The fact that the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, was to attend a service at this temple to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the United Progressive Jewish Congregation does not mean that the attack was necessarily aimed at him.

He undertakes many official duties. Although he is guarded, as the Head of State should and must be, there has never been any real danger to his person.

Besides, he is a man who, in his political career, was not a controversial figure, and as State President he has endeared himself to all sections of the community because of the dignity, the kindness and the consideration with which he carries out his functions.

If, in the event, it is discovered that the attack was politically motivated, as a demonstration against Government policies, the choice of a synagogue for the attack would still have anti-Semitic connotations.

For it adds a further despicable dimension to what is in itself a great outrage, namely, an attack that might have harmed the State President himself.

Explosives of foreign origin were used, and it might be assumed as a result that local Right-

wing extremists were not involved.

This is not necessarily so.

They can acquire explosives from abroad — and we need hardly remind South Africans that there are extremist organisations overseas that are only too willing to provide training and explosives for extremist organisations here.

In the event, besides extensive structural damage to the temple, a small Ark of the Law (a closet in which scrolls of the law are kept) was destroyed.

Temple Israel's President, Mr Leslie Bergman, declared: "Bricks and mortar can be destroyed, but our spirit as Progressive Jews will not be destroyed. We will rededicate our temple."

Rabbi Dr W Gunther Plaut, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, said in his sermon (the service was transferred to another temple):

"Anti-Semitism is a cancer and wherever this disease is allowed to flourish it will eat away the very lifeblood of the whole society."

"An attack on Jews and on Judaism is also an attack on Christians and Christianity, because it is God, not man, who is the measure of all things."

These are sentiments with which we agree.

Synagogues in South Africa have been desecrated in the past, but fortunately these attacks have been few and far between.

This is the first time a synagogue has been damaged by a bomb, and we hope it will be the last.

We wish the police success in tracking down the culprits.

South Africa is a country which faces urban political terrorism; we should not be subjected to religious, sectional terrorism as well.

TEACHER JAILED FOR POSSESSION OF ANC TAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 11

[Text] A qualified teacher and assistant secretary to the Church of the Province of South Africa was yesterday jailed in the Johannesburg Regional Court for one year for illegally possessing a banned African National Congress tape cassette.

Sentencing Peter Moloi (29), the magistrate, Mr IJJ Luther, said "it is not in the interest of this country that the message of the NAC is spread."

He added that stability as a whole could be effected if ANC activities were not curtailed.

The public gallery in the court was packed with numerous clergymen attending the hearing.

The Rev J F Davis of the De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, office of the Church of the Province of South Africa testified in mitigation on behalf of Moloi who has recently married.

A co-accused, Jacob Mashego (24), was sentenced to six years imprisonment and will serve an effective three years' for participating in the activities of the banned ANC by playing a cassette of ANC songs in a public bar at the Diepkloof Hotel on November 8, 1982.

Mashego was also convicted of illegal possession of ANC literature, namely the cassette.

Mashego's mother testified against him. She said she had arrived home one day and heard her son playing a tape recording.

She remembered some of the words--they were "Hurry up mother here are the police they will come in".

In judgment the magistrate noted that the words of the one song on the cassette included--"We throw hand grenades, we shoot with bazookas and kill the Boers till they are finished."

The case arose from a visit to the bar of the Diepkloof Hotel by three Black policemen who heard the ANC cassette being played.

Bail pending appeal was set at R1 500 for the teacher, Moloi and at R3 000 for Mashego, a student. Mr S van Rensburg prosecuted.

CSO: 3400/1771

FINANCE DIRECTOR GENERAL SAYS STATE WILL STAY OUT OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 8

[Text]

THE authorities had definitely turned their backs on further and deeper State interference in the economy, Dr Joop de Loor, Director-General of Finance, said last night.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants in Pretoria, he said the authorities had in fact changed direction and were paying serious attention to the "privatisation" of State undertakings and assets.

This was because they could be managed more efficiently and profitably by the private sector.

A considerable number of candidates for "privatisation" could be named but certain basic requirements had first to be met.

In the first instance, the "privatisation" process could not be pushed through regardless of economic circumstances,

as this would definitely not be in the interests of the taxpayer.

"We must rather wait for the most suitable moment."

This was why it would be noticed that, although "privatisation" was a continuous process and constantly receiving attention, the real action would take place at irregular intervals.

A number of basic guidelines Dr De Loor spelled out were:

- Policy considerations of, for example, the decentralisation of industry, might well tip the scales against "privatisation" in spite of a good case on economic grounds;

- the State itself was not only a supplier but also a buyer of goods and services and authorities would have to be assured that the undoubted advantages flowing from the

partial or complete relinquishing of control were not negated by increased costs as a direct consequence;

- the danger of a transfer of ownership resulting in the dilution or outright abandoning of the activity concerned would have to be guarded against — particularly if the activity were judged to be in the public interest; and

- certain undertakings comprised many diverse functions, but the "bad" segments would have to be taken over along with the good.

"As things stand at present, the State is a large employer of labour and while we do not look for featherbedding, political no less than humanitarian considerations would manifestly argue for proper safeguards," Dr De Loor said. — Sapa

BLACK WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN UNIONS GROWS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 83 p 9M

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Black women factory workers are on the move in Pretoria.

In the past two years workers in the motor industry have been increasingly drawn into the fold of black trade unionism.

Apart from the major motor assembly plants where the workforce is predominantly male, the motor trim and components factories in Rosslyn and other industrial areas are staffed predominantly by black women.

Often more militant, more union-oriented and also less well-paid than their male colleagues, the women have started to turn to trade unions to earn recognition.

Many have joined the over 3500-strong National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu), an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

Recently the union movement has revealed another facet of its character.

This is illustrated by the example of Ms Kate Sibiya and Ms Mary Moumakwe, both Naawu members employed at a motor accessories plant in Rosslyn.

Eighty percent of the

500 women employed at the factory are now union members and their spirit of solidarity manifests itself in many ways.

Every day at 12.30 sharp, as the lunch siren sounds, the two women assemble in their work overalls with about 40 of their colleagues on a dusty piece of lawn in the factory grounds.

Within a few minutes the dull sounds of industry give way to the rich, resonant sound of singing.

Their bodies swaying and their hands moving, the women and a few male colleagues go through an impressive repertoire of 15 union songs. "Despite detention, termination, assassination, ... onwards, though there is hardship," they sing.

"The choir started when one of our union colleagues, Mr Steve Maseko, was killed in a car accident this year. We wanted to sing at his funeral," said Ms Sibiya, a mother of six, and chairman of the shop stewards at her factory. Since that time, the choir has gone from strength to strength.

It performed publicly at the University of the

Witwatersrand as part of Fosatu's first winter school activities.

More than 180 shop stewards gathered for the winter school at Wits this week for a two-week programme which includes lectures and talks about women workers, democracy, bargaining, labour history and a host of activities which are beginning to emerge as a new sub-culture revolving around trade unionism.

Ms Sibiya's choir is part of a line-up of plays and dances produced and performed by factory workers to express their feelings and determination.

"Within Fosatu, songs have always played an important role in mobilising against hostile employers," the latest issue of Fosatu Worker News says.

"Workers, however, are becoming more and more aware that culture is an important part of their struggle. For too long they had to put up with the ideas put across by the ruling class on the radio, television and films. Now they are developing their own cultural ways to put across their struggle and ideas."

UNIONISTS DISMISS STUDY ABOUT STRIKES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 83 p 7

[Article by Phil Mtinkulu]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH there has been a decrease in the number of strikes during the past 12 months it was difficult to attribute this to recession and the scarcity of jobs according to leading trade unionists.

Mr David Lewis, the general secretary of the General Workers' Union, said it was just a rough impression to attribute the decline in the number of strikes to recession and a scarcity of jobs as there were many factors at play. He said there was no set pattern followed by strikes.

DECREASE

Recently the Industrial Relations Research Unit at Stellenbosch University made the claim on the decrease in the number of strikes in their monthly publication, Industrial Relations Trends. Their review was based on a sample study of strikes in the past six months.

Some of their findings included:

- a noticeable decrease in the average number of workers involved per strike;
- a significant decline in the average number of man-hours lost per strike;
- no significant increase or decrease in the average duration of strikes;
- an increase in worker consciousness and militancy.

Trade unionists said in reply that recession and scarcity of jobs have never had an influence on whether workers should go on strike or not. "If workers have a legitimate grievance they will go out on strike regardless of the consequences. If workers were to think of losing their jobs then they would never have gone on strike. In any event jobs have always been scarce for blacks at all times," said Mr Moses Mapena of the Motor Cycle and Allied Workers' Union.

STRATEGY FOR PWV ACCEPTED WITH RESERVATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]

THE Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex's Regional Development Advisory Committee has come out in favour of the Government's 1981 draft document for the spatial development strategy for the region, but with a number of reservations.

The committee, consisting of representatives of the private sector, Administration Boards, Government departments and the Asian, Black, Coloured and White local authorities, was formed in the latter half of last year.

In a statement released yesterday, the chairman of the committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said that while it was agreed that industrial development should be encouraged in decentralised and deconcentrated areas, normal growth in the metropolitan areas was essential.

All towns and cities were dependent on development for their viability and nothing should be done to jeopardise their tax base, Mr Oberholzer said.

The committee felt that the Government had placed insufficient consid-

eration on transport, transportation costs and facilities which were of extreme importance in deconcentration.

Insufficient consideration had also been given to the availability of water in the region, Mr Oberholzer said.

The committee felt that the residential erven in the process of being proclaimed would not come onto the market sufficiently rapidly to satisfy demand.

In addition, the proclamation of vacant industrial land could not all be effectively used for industrial purposes.

Another problem in the Government's strategy for the region was, according to the committee, that it had decidedly underestimated the population projection.

Mr Oberholzer said that committee was to inform the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning that it was in favour of the policy of deconcentration decentralisation to relieve the pressures of the ever-increasing concentration on the core areas, especially with regard to industrial development.

ROLE FOR BLACK UNIVERSITIES IN COUNCIL PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]

BLACK universities and technikons would eventually have indirect representation on the Universities and Technikons Advisory Council, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said.

Replying to the third reading debate on the Universities and Technikons Advisory Council Bill he said Blacks had been excluded from the council because of the different way in which Black universities and technikons were financed and administered.

Black universities and technikons were not as autonomous as their White, Indian and Coloured counterparts in terms of management and the financing formulas differed considerably.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was in the process of setting up advisory structures for Black universities and technikons and these institutions would

have representation on the committee for university and technikon principals.

"They will then have a share in appointing representatives to the advisory council," Dr Viljoen said.

He said the advisory council was a cushioning body which would iron out conflicts in expansion and financing between individual institutions and provide the Government with co-ordinated advice.

Universities and technikons would be designated "own" affairs in the new constitutional set-up "but there will still be a great measure of interdependence," Dr Viljoen said.

The same central Government would take decisions on policy and finance and it needed the advice of a single co-ordinated advisory body.

"I am convinced that in time we will benefit greatly from purposeful planning for each of the (group) education systems," he said.

CSO: 3400/1771

SOUTH AFRICA

NP 'MISUSED' POSTAL VOTES, CLAIMS CP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Fred de Lange]

[Text] THE Transvaal congress of the Conservative Party yesterday accused the National Party of misusing postal votes in order to ensure a victory at elections.

Delegates at the congress were told that the NP had only won the by-election in Soutpansberg in May this year because it made use of the "flagrant corruption which was possible under the postal vote system."

The congress asked the Government to discontinue the use of postal votes to ensure that future elections could be conducted in a fair and legal way.

The congress was told of instances in the recent by-election where members of the public were allegedly forced to cast postal votes for the National Party by threats to deny them access to Landbank funds.

"These people were told that unless they cast postal votes, which can be checked easily, for the National Party their applications for loans at the Landbank would be refused," a delegate said.

The congress warned voters not to use a postal vote unless it could be witnessed by a representative of the party supported.

One delegate said he knew of instances where the NP refused to send a postal vote to election officials or delayed it because it was known that the voter supported one of the other political parties.

He claimed his point was illustrated by the 1 500 postal votes applied for by the NP in the by-election in Soutpansberg and the 906 the party won at the actual counting.

The NP won that by-election by about 600 votes.

The congress was told that the postal vote system was outdated and the special vote system could take over the role of the postal vote.

CP Lashes SABC 'Bias'

THE SABC was severely criticised in Pretoria yesterday because of the way it allegedly used radio and television services to propagate the National Party's policy.

The Conservative Party congress in Pretoria called on the SABC to stop "biased reporting" and to start building credibility of which, the congress said, nothing was left. "The SABC receives its money from the public not from the National Party," delegates said.

The congress called on all owners of television sets to stop paying their television licences until the SABC allowed equal time for all members of the community.

The CP also called on the public to stop buying products on which Blacks were used in television advertisements.

Waterkloof candidate Mr Thomas Langley, warned delegates they would be guilty of an offence if they should stop paying their TV licences but promised to take up the matter with the executive council of the party.

Mr Langley called on the chairman of the SABC to have "a serious look at the credibility of the SABC.

"Thousands of people have stopped believing the SABC because all that is left of the credibility of the SABC is the faint echoes of "his master's voice," he said.

CSO: 3400/1771

NATION'S BANKS COME OUT 'EXCEPTIONALLY WELL' IN ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Jul 83 p 12

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text] SOUTH African banks have come out exceptionally well in the annual Top 500 lists published by the profession's leading publication, the Banker.

Four of the Big Five are among the 100 most profitable banks in the world, with Nedbank the star performer in 37th place.

Only four banks from developed countries are more profitable than Nedbank, with only one of these, the Australia & New Zealand Banking Group, larger than the local institution.

Profitability is based on the internationally accepted measure of pretax profit as a percentage of total assets less contra accounts (acceptances and guarantees on behalf of customers).

Nedbank's return on this basis was 1.89% in the year to end September 1982. The most profitable bank in the world, according to the Banker, is Brazil's Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, which achieved a return of 7.2%.

Barclays and the Standard Bank group (Stanbic) do not feature on the lists because they are incorporated in the

performances of parents Barclays Bank International and Standard Chartered. But, if the same measures are used, both would be rated in the top 100.

Barclays SA's return was 1.46% in the year to end December 1982, which makes it the 59th most profitable bank in the world. Standard Bank group, with a return of 1.37%, is 67th.

Although Trust Bank was not included in the table, it is clear that profitability is well within the 1.15% achieved by the 100th most profitable bank, the Union Bank of Finland.

Trust Bank does not disclose its pretax profit, but, presuming it paid tax at the relatively low rate of 25%, its return would have been in the order of 1.35%, which would put it slightly behind Stanbic.

The only one of South Africa's Big Five which would not achieve a place in the top 100 is Volkskas.

Again, the group does not disclose pretax profit, but anyway one looks at its return would not be higher than 1%, and is thus still far from obtaining a place in the top 100.

It is significant that, despite the sharp depreciation of the rand against the dollar over the past 12 months, in the measure of size most South African banks have improved their positions.

Barclays is still the biggest and its assets make it the 168th largest in the world. Stanbic slots in just behind at 176th.

Nedbank's 47.3% increase in assets over the past year has improved its position from 280th to 260th, while the recent disappointing results from Volkskas, combined with the adverse effect of the rand's depreciation, have caused it to slide from last year's 308th to 324th.

Trust Bank is still not among the 500 biggest banks in the world, but parent Bank of America is ranked at 329th.

In an interview published in the same issue of the Banker which features the top 500 lists, Nedbank managing director Rob Abrahamsen says:

"I have no compunction in closing personal or small-business accounts and we have fewer but better people than the opposition."

SA ISOLATION IN SPORTS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jul 83 p 14

[Article by Dr Danie Craven, President of the South African Rugby Board: "Why SA Sits in Sporting Isolation"]

[Text]

ANY assessment of developments in South African sport, and rugby in particular, would have to start with the speech of former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd at Loskop Dam in 1965.

For it was on this occasion that he told the world Maoris would not be allowed to tour South Africa as members of an All Black side.

This event, and those like it — the 1968 D'Oliveira incident for example — heralded the doom of South African sport.

It is always easy to criticise what has been done and know what should have been done after the event. The fact of the matter is that what was done came mostly from our Government. As all politicians do, members of the Government took their decisions according to the mood of the time. And even though the Government may be unchanged, people in that government have changed. And so have its leaders.

I say this at the outset, for this side of the story must never be forgotten. The tragedy is that the mistakes we made led to our present position in the world.

We are now reaping the fruit of what we ourselves sowed. We can, but should not be too hard on those people who condemn us for the many acts and incidents which take place in this country. If something is not happening in a school, it is in a church. If it is not a church it is a municipality. And if it is not a municipality it is a political party. So it goes, on and on.

THE FACT is that if we were to be looking in from the outside, we would also condemn South Africa. Yet, we seem to be fast asleep and we accept these occurrences as if they are right and natural instead of kicking up a great deal of dust.

Now, we receive many knocks in spite of our efforts to undo what we have done in the past. But it is important to reflect on these things.

In 1960 we had Sharpeville, which reverberated all over the world — and still does.

In 1965 came the Loskop Dam speech, when our Springboks were in New Zealand, and New Zealand was told that Maoris would not be allowed to come to South Africa.

This speech, along with the Government's refusal to acknowledge the sporting rights of coloured cricketer Basil D'Oliveira — who played Test cricket for England — heralded the beginning of isolation for South African sport.

This was evidenced by the Springbok tour of 1969/70 when demonstrators throughout the British Isles disrupted what could have been, and traditionally was, a wonderful tour.

It is true to say that the Sixties were the Middle Ages of South African sport. And although many of us realised we were on the wrong road, the majority of people in this country had to be given one shock after the other before their eyes opened to reality.

My vantage point as President of the Rugby Board was much better.

When I was elected in 1955, I immediately contacted the South African Coloured Rugby Board and the South African Bantu Rugby Board.

I MUST say that I had very little success bringing them into the fold or in making them realise we were sincere in what we were trying to do. When I attended the annual meeting of the Coloured Board and informed them of my plans, I was asked to leave the room.

They deliberated for an hour or two and turned down my request for co-operation.

And when meetings were convened people seldom attended.

When, however, the Coloured Rugby Board split into what we know today as the South African Rugby Football Federation and the South African Rugby Union, things started to happen.

We were able to embark upon a course which would take us from the old and bring us into the new. This course was a middle one. And we had opposition from both sides — the right and the left.

Three principles were laid down. Everything had to be done step by step, in an evolutionary way. We were to start at the top and work through to the bottom — influence had to come from the top and the building process had to start at the bottom. There was to be no charity or tokenism. Everything had to rest on merit and justice.

Having decided on these steps we started to work on what could fairly be called the "renaissance" of South African rugby. We persuaded the Government to allow Maoris to come to South Africa, enabling the All Blacks to tour the country in 1970. Then, in 1971, we organised the tour of the Proteas — a Coloured team representing the Federation — to England.

IN 1972 the English team helped us considerably when they played against the Federation and the Black team. In 1974 we sent a Black team to Italy on a tour and, in 1975, the French Tricolors toured SA with a Black — Roger Bougarel — on the wing. For the first time ever a South African Invitation team, which included two Blacks and two Coloureds, played at Newlands against France.

This was to open the way for many similar ventures, for in 1976, when the All Blacks were here, a curtain-raiser was organised at Newlands in which a Black team played against a Coloured team. This was another first. In 1977, for the first time, we than Whites to be selected for our national teams — the Springboks, Junior Springboks and South African Gazelles.

We also started friendly matches against the Coloureds, which proved to be so successful that in 1978 the Federation (coloured) and Association (black) teams were able to participate in the national Sport Pienaar competition.

This proved to us that we could take the next important step, which was, for the first time, to lay down our policy giving full autonomy to the South African Rugby Board, the South African Rugby Federation and the South African Rugby Association.

This applied to unions and to clubs. The Government reacted to this policy, underlining it to the point that full autonomy was given to all governing sporting bodies in the country. This was followed by another important move in 1980 when the three bodies governing rugby joined hands and affiliated themselves to the South African Rugby Board. Prior to this, white rugby was governed by the South African Rugby Football Board.

In the same year a Coloured school team, for the first time, took part in Craven Week.

THIS WAS followed in 1981 by two Coloured primary schools participating in the Craven Week. This step is being followed up right across the board, though certain geographical and other considerations have determined the approach of all the unions involved.

What of the future?

We are not going to turn back or deviate from the course we have set and we are already well on the way. There are many forests to be demolished and rocks to be removed on this route, but that was to be expected. Problems, if solved, lead to progress and are, therefore, merely growing pains.

Unfortunately the incidents resulting from these difficulties are given prominence by the media. Instead the media should be paying attention to the causes of the problems.

The best solution at the top end of the scale remains mixed teams. Here, immaturities on both sides can be removed and better understanding created. I purposely say at the top end of the game, for that is what we are dealing with now.

South Africans are more mature than they think. In all the matches we have played across the colour line we have had no problems. If there have been problems, then they have been fewer than in exclusively white competition.

Indeed, a Barbarian team consisting of eight whites, eight coloureds and eight blacks, went to Great Britain in 1979 and became such a unit that they are still friends to this day.

In 1981 the first ever coloured Springbok, Errol Tobias, found when he first played for South Africa in South America, and against Ireland, that he was more than welcome among the white players.

THE SAME applied to Abe Williams, a coloured, who was assistant manager on that tour, as well as the New Zealand and American tours, and filled his role with tact and diligence.

That the road ahead is a difficult one must be clear. We have had rebuffs from countries like Australia, Scotland, Wales and France, all of whom have refused to play against us in South Africa. We have been given very little recognition for what we have done.

That will not deter us.

For now we have to tackle the huge problem in schools' rugby. This will also be removed. I must say that the schools pose a problem. But at the same time they will present a solution.

Although they are permeated with politics and religion, they forget all their private and individual feelings and still participate in Craven Week, which is open to all our unions. This is due to strong leadership from the presidents of these unions and most of the headmasters.

Incidents will still occur — and serious ones at that. But they will be overcome, and hopefully buried along the way.

MARXISM SEEN MAKING HEADWAY AT ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 20 Jul 83 p 8

[Article by Johann Potgieter]

[Text] MARXISM has made "great headway" into the teaching and research programmes of some social science departments at the white English-medium universities, according to Dr Ken Jubber, outgoing president of the Association of Sociology in Southern Africa (Assa).

And the "inhuman policies" of the Nationalist Government, he said, had in part prepared the way for this "ready acceptance of Marxism".

In his presidential address at the recent Assa congress, Dr Jubber, head of the University of Cape Town's sociology department, said something like a "scientific revolution" had occurred in some of these departments, forcing academics to study Marxism and offer courses informed by it.

Those academics who refused this encounter with Marxism "now appear pathetically antiquated," he said.

The recent turbulent history of Southern Africa, Dr Jubber said, had played an important part in bringing about this change.

It is no accident that the rise of Marxism in South African sociology coincides with the intensification of the liberation struggles in Southern Africa, the collapse of Portuguese colonialism and the achievement of independence in Mozambique and Angola.

The struggle for Namibian independence and the victory of a Marxist political party in Zimbabwe's first democratic election have also had a direct influence," he said.

Marxist ideas have been an ingredient in South African history since at least the turn of the century.

"They influenced the South African Labour Party and the Socialist League, established in 1915. The Communist Party of South Africa (founded in 1920) and the African National Congress (founded in 1921) drew heavily on Marxism. Other political and labour organisations have also been strongly Marxist."

Part of the reason why Marxism was now so influential in the social sciences at some Eng-

lish-medium universities, Dr Jubber said, was that the Nationalists had since 1948 sought to "marginalise" white English-speakers from the political system in order to insure their own dominance.

"I think this marginalised political position, especially as it seemed more and more permanent, served to undermine the legitimacy of the state for increasing numbers of English-speakers."

"The inhuman policies formulated by the state and the growing national and international opposition to these have served over the years to increasingly radicalise student protests and thus prepared the way for the ready acceptance of Marxism."

The radicalisation of black politics in recent years had also played a part, Dr Jubber said.

"In the late 1960s, while white English-speaking students were heavily into American counter-culture and were raving about being 'alienated', black students were confronted daily with the oppression and indignities of South Africa's other face."

They came to realise then that sympathetic whites were, in the main, only capable of conducting the struggle in words and as a hobby. They realised too that apartheid and a century of oppression had wounded them psychologically and only they could heal themselves. So was born the black consciousness movement."

In consequence, blacks broke with the white-dominated National Union of Students (Nusas) and established the South African Students Organisation (Saso) in July 1969.

"White liberal students were left in a political limbo — marginalised from white politics they were now also marginalised from radical black politics," Dr Jubber said.

By the early 1970s, and beginning in Durban, he said, the Marxist notion of class struggle began displacing the concern with "alienation" and humanistic Marxism that had flowed from the counter culture of the 1960s.

This coincided with the wave of strikes that swept through Durban in 1973, and white academics — "armed with the Marxist knowledge of the strength of the working class and its destined role in history" — became involved in the labour movement and the thus far neglected study of labour issues.

"That they had hit upon a crucial site of struggle was almost immediately demonstrated by the arrest and banning of a number of social scientists in Durban.

"These events, and the liberal-revisionist debate which took place at British and South African universities, drove many South African academics and students to discover the persuasive and revolutionising ideas that constitute Marxist scholarship," Dr Jubber said.

"Through Marxism many concerned English speakers found a way out of their doubly marginalised political position and sense of intellectual irrelevance. Class identity and class struggle were the key concepts, not race or ethnicity.

"A significant number of whites discovered that they had a legitimate and important role to play in South African history on the side of the working class."

As far as the black universities are concerned, Dr Jubber quoted a researcher who said in 1981. "The recruitment of academic staff into these instruments of apartheid is carefully designed to burden the black students, especially in the humanities and social sciences, with the most reactionary products of the established Afrikaans-medium universities."

Dr Jubber added: "Were the intellectual forces at the black universities allowed the same freedom of expression and development that is allowed those at white English-medium and Afrikaans-medium universities, I am certain that the radicalness of the sociology that would emerge would eclipse that currently produced by white English-speaking departments."

AFRIKANER ACCEPTANCE OF COLOREDS INCREASES

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 25 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Nadere Kennis James McClurg]

[Text]

THE idea that the coloured people should be recognised as a part of Afrikanerdom is gaining increasing currency in the Afrikaans Press.

The foremost advocate of this line of thought -- which, until only recently, would have been regarded as heretical beyond utterance -- is Piet Muller, one of Beeld's regular political columnists. Recently he posed the question: Can someone be an Afrikaner if he speaks Afrikaans and shares in Afrikaans culture but is not white?

Answering his own question a week later, Muller pointed out that more than half of all Afrikaans-speaking people were coloured. They shared the Afrikaner's religion and system of values, he said, and had also "suffered" with the Afrikaner in the past.

Only if we jettison all reasonableness and are prepared to apply blind racial prejudices can we refuse to accept coloured people as full and equal members of the Afrikaans world," declared Muller.

Commenting on Muller's views, a fellow-columnist, Johann S Liebenberg of Die Vaderland, said that he had put into words a fairly widespread feeling.

SPECULATION about the probable date of the referendum on the new constitu-

tion seems to have gained a new lease of life now that we are in the second half of the year.

Koukus, political columnist of Die Transvaler, said it was generally accepted that the referendum would be held in November. The Prime Minister, however, had said he would not decide on a date before the disastrous drought had relaxed its grip on the country.

"In the month or two since Mr Botha spoke," continued Koukus, "the drought and its miseries have grown even more desperate over large portions of the country. Only this week both the Transvaal Agricultural Union and the maize producers have drawn sombre pictures of the situation.

"The question therefore arises whether even early and good spring rains would be enough to wipe out the appalling economic setback. And the other question is whether it would be good for Mr Botha and Mr Heunis to postpone the referendum to next year."

SWEAR-WORDS may seem a strange field of study for a woman described as "refined and sedate", but they have apparently opened up a rich and rewarding world, academically speaking, to Miss Ilse

Feinauer, a lecturer in Afrikaans at the University of Stellenbosch.

Having gained a master's degree in the subject a couple of years ago, Miss Feinauer aired her vocabulary further at a recent congress of linguists in Bloemfontein.

Reporting on the occasion, Louis Smit said in *Die Transvaler* that when the Afrikaner swore, he did so fluently and volubly. "Afrikaans," he noted with apparent pride, "has a greater variety of swear-words than most other languages."

Miss Feinauer has discovered that Afrikaners find it less of a "sin" to use English swear-words, and that the same applies in reverse to English-speakers.

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COMPLAINTS about the "dreary" hymns sung in the Afrikaans churches are endemic in the Afrikaans Press. Letters from members of the older generation deploring the disappearance of the *Halleluja* hymnal, with its translations of rousing English hymns, are particularly frequent.

Suggestions are not lacking that church attendance suffers because no-one can get any joy out of the present sombre selection of hymns and psalms.

Reacting at the recent congress of the *Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuur-*

verenigings, the chairman, Professor G G Cillie, said it would be a "disaster" if the churches succumbed to pressure for music with a "beat" or a "foxtrot rhythm", such as was heard in some English churches. This would wipe out 40 years of progress in Afrikaans church music.

□ □ □

THERE was indignation in NP circles when a pamphlet describing the new constitution as "part of a communist plot" was found in circulation. The author of the pamphlet, Ds Olaf Scheuer, of Ermelo, was severely criticised.

A new wave of wrath has now arisen, with Ds Coen van Rensburg, head of both Sabra and the Voortrekker movement in Natal, as its target. Suspicion fell on him when his address was allegedly found on copies of the Scheuer pamphlet distributed at an Afrikaans high school in the Durban suburb of Fynnlands.

The matter is being referred to Ds Van Rensburg's church council, and one member of the council has provisionally withdrawn his monthly contribution to church funds.

Beeld reports that there are widespread complaints in Natal about Ds Van Rensburg's racial views because they "do not coincide with the Government's policy"

BLACK MANAGERS GET 'MICKEY MOUSE' JOBS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Geoffrey Allen]

[Text]

IN A hard-hitting address at the Human Resources Conference in Johannesburg yesterday on "Wellness at Work", Mr Ben Mokoatle, manager for education, training and development for the South African subsidiary of the giant 3M Company, said blacks frequently found themselves working in companies where they got "king size titles and are consigned to Mickey Mouse jobs".

Mr Mokoatle said in South Africa it was difficult to identify a black manager.

"Not infrequently one finds a black manager with a king size title consigned to a Mickey Mouse job. The wails of frustration that emanate from these people are heart-rending, and bring into question the adequacy of black abilities, competence and readiness for full participation in economic enterprise today," Mr Mokoatle said.

Confronted with questions why they did not employ more black managers in senior positions, many company executives would retort: "If you can find me a black man with the right qualifications, suitable personality and relevant experience, I will hire him tomorrow".

Mr Mokoatle said: "Of course this is a total rejection of the proposal, since no one else comes to the organisation with all the needed qualities".

He said the careers of black managers often began with resentment. The education system that prepared them left them bewildered when on completion they found they could not cope with even the simplest demands and expectations in the work situation.

This made them aware of their shortcomings.

He begins to question the value of his education, as well as the institutions that purport to prepare him. He is resentful because he identifies with education as a value as well as the institutions that inculcate it, but feels that he has been short-changed on the deal.

The black manager responded by being resentful only because his opportunities and incentives to achieve were blocked.

Dr Rita Kellerman, senior lecturer in psychology at the Rand Afrikaans University, told the conference about problems peculiar to women.

She wanted to explode the myths with regard to women, health and work.

She said companies saw so many stumbling blocks in employing women that they preferred to appoint them to lower positions where they could be easily replaced and where their training would cost the company as little as possible.

"What is required is the acceptance of change. This would mean that women should become more career committed, husbands should share more household responsibilities, and children should be brought up to accept that both men and women can be breadwinners as well as parents," Dr Kellerman said.

A woman might work out of economic necessity, but then enjoy it so much that she became career-committed. Or she might not like it and try to keep up the job only as long as the family needed the extra income.

"There appear to be reciprocal effects of health and labour force participation among women... there are aspects related to women's health which would not keep women out of the labour force or which occur because the woman is working outside her home.

Some aspects which may concern organisations are the gynaecological aspects of women's health, pregnancy, stress and safety in the workplace.

"It is not necessary for the manager to become an expert on gynaecology to gain some understanding of the conditions from which women regularly suffer.

"Some authors on the subject expect managers to show sympathy towards a woman suffering from these conditions (related to menstrual tensions and menopause), or even to allow her to postpone making important decisions until she feels better," she said.

This was unrealistic.

No company could afford to have decisions postponed because women were menstruating. On the other hand most women seemed to cope adequately with these problems.

The problem of younger women falling pregnant was one of the most difficult health issues for any manager, since it might take a woman out of work for a period of about two to three months.

This was also the time when the woman might opt for full-time mothering, rather than employment, especially in South Africa.

Pregnancy thus became a risk to the manager who needed to get a job done.

Women were often seen as unreliable, especially by men, because they fell pregnant. Men, however, tended to forget that males played a role in women falling pregnant.

"Another factor which may add to women's role conflict is the fact that highly-motivated business executives tend to prefer having a traditional, feminine, dependent wife. This may imply that executives would communicate such preferences to their female staff, which may lead to a considerable amount of internal conflict for them."

Organisations might decide that all of this was enough to keep women out of the labour force. That would be a sad day since "womanpower" could provide significant relief for manpower shortage.

On the other hand they might accept the challenge and take steps to integrate women more efficiently into their organisations.

Women should, however, also play their part and pull their weight.

"If women want to enter the labour force, they should accept responsibility for their choice, they should show more commitment to their jobs, and they must be really willing to work for success," Dr Kellerman said.

CSO: 3400/1774

PLIGHT OF MUSLIMS IN NORTHERN TRANSVAAL TOWN DESCRIBED

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 8 Jul 83 p 14

[Text]

Zebediela, a town situated between Pietersburg and Potgietersrus in the far Northern Transvaal, is the abode of a small Muslim community that originated from Malawi.

Approximately 60 families live in pockets scattered from the mosque, which was built in 1971. The mosque is the only meeting place for the Muslims and at present the Muslim Youth Movement is arranging for a site near the mosque so that all the families can live in one area.

Daily madressa classes are held under Hassan Adam who studied at As-Salaam. A total of 30 children are enrolled at the madressa.

Br Hassan is trying to arrange madressa classes for other Muslim children from outlying areas such as Chuniespoort and Groblersdal during the school holidays.

Unfortunately there is a very poor attendance for the daily salaah and Jumma at the mosque. This is due to the fact that most of the males work long hours in the citrus plantations in

the area which are very far from the mosque.

At present the Muslims of Zebediela are in dire need of the following:

- (i) A musafir khana, mainly to accommodate pupils who want to attend madressa classes during the school vacation;
- (ii) A generator to pump water from the well to the tank in the Wudu Khana.

The jamaat from Nylstroom has pledged to fence the area and have already fitted doors to the toilets.

Br Hassan has requested that Muslims, especially those residing near Zebediela, send Islamic literature to him so that he can enlighten the people in the area about Islam. The address to which all literature should be sent to is:

**Hassan Adams
c/o Zebediela Islamic Centre
Gompi's Trading Store
0590 KORINGPUNT**

CSO: 3400/1774

SOUTH AFRICA

CENTRAL ISLAMIC TRUST'S ANNUAL REPORT RELEASED

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 8 Jul 83 p 18

[Text] The Johannesburg-based Central Islamic Trust was founded in 1958 by members of the Muslim community who were concerned about the welfare of the Muslims and more especially the need to provide sound Islamic education in the Transvaal.

The following is a report of the CIT's activities between April 1982 and March 1983.

Welfare

A total of R56347,84 was spent on social relief in the Transvaal region. Social relief mainly took the form of making food available. A sum of R29035,50 was spent on this. A sum of R9486,56 was spent in respect of housing, accommodation, rent and lodging. A total of R17 825,78 was spent on household necessities.

The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) has said" No one eats better food than that which he eats from the work of his own hands."

Our welfare policy, therefore, is NOT to create charity dependency BUT to restore to the poor and the needy their self-respect and their share of human dignity by helping them to help themselves.

Madrasah

A sum of R79557,69 was spent on madrasah education of which R56707,03 was spent in Lenasia and R22850,66 in Johannesburg.

The total of R56707,03 was a third of our share towards the running of the Association of Lenasia Madrasahs which has a roll of 2500 pupils and a teaching and administrative staff of over hundred.

The Madrasah Committee of the CIT has prepared, and continues to prepare, educational material to suit the pre-school and Madrasah needs of the Muslim children of South Africa in particular and the world in general.

A complete graded syllabus, containing a scheme of work, together with the relevant subject matter, is available to any Muslim organization or Jamaat upon written request.

Nursery

The CIT runs a nursery which is inspected and supervised by the City of Johannesburg's Children's Institution Services.

Cemetery

The CIT continues to maintain and administer the Newclare and Braamfontein Muslim Cemeteries. A total sum of R31086,01 was spent in salaries; purchase of timber, kaffan and masala; hearse, van and cemetery maintenance; and the burial registration fees of welfare clients.

Bursary

The CIT has been operating a Bursary programme since 1967 to enable Muslim students to pursue a wide range of academic studies. Through this activity the CIT is helping to create a substantial group of Muslim professionals. Since the inception of the Bursary service and up to the end of 1982, the Committee had spent the total sum of R117488,77. Repayments for the same period totalled R13 109,99.

Qur'an

The Qur'anic Department of the CIT provides a special service to the Muslim community by selling Qur'ans, Kitabs, Islamic Literature in English and tapes on a non-profit basis.

Dawah

The CIT's Dawah Committee continues to publish Islamic publications suitable for non-Muslims in particular and Muslims in general. The publications are designed to correct all misconceptions about Islam. A sum of R5 500,00 was spent on publishing 20000 copies each of: Dynamism of Islam, Blessings of Islam, Status of Women in Islam and Love, Brotherhood and Equality in Islam. All Dawah publications are available to anybody FREE of charge.

Board of Management

We are happy to report that the Department has approved a site 21,9212 ha (large enough to accommodate ten soccer fields) to the CIT on condition that the two stands in Lenasia Ext 8, already sold to the CIT, be transferred back to the Department.

The programme of accommodation for the new Community and Administration Complex in Lenasia South is to comprise of: an administration complex, a mosque, madrasah, girls' high school, boys and girls hostel, nursery school, old age home, orphanage, theological school, creche, guest house and recreational facilities. (Issued by the Central Islamic Trust, PO Box 6936, Johannesburg 2000 Telephone: (011) 8332137/8)

CSO: 3400/1774

NEUSA LINKS EDUCATION, POLITICS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Jean Hey]

[Text]

The prevailing myth in South Africa is said to be that education and politics are separate issues.

Until teacher organisations realise the two are linked and are an intrinsic part of society, they have been warned, they will remain ineffectual.

This is the stand of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) which claims to be the country's only non-racial association of teachers.

It was formed 2½ years ago in response to the teaching crises of 1976 and 1980.

The boycotts during those years in black and coloured schools persuaded Neusa members that the conventional teacher organisations were unable to cope with the demands of education in South Africa.

Neusa's national president, Mr Michael Gardiner, believes Neusa is proof that a nonracial education organisation can work within the apartheid system — and serve a practical role.

It runs workshops for teachers to deal with common problems, and recently established an

advice bureau for teachers, students and parents of all races.

"It is not just an agency for the bewildered and lost. We give guidance and show the alternatives to the problem. But the ultimate solution is in their hands."

That, says Mr Gardiner, is a new notion for teachers who have lived in an authoritarian country such as South Africa.

Neusa is also building a resource centre in Soweto for mathematics and science teachers.

Neusa has only a few hundred members including students, parents and educationists.

"We have not campaigned for more members because we first wanted to define our stand. Now we are ready to increase our membership," says Mr Gardiner.

Recently a branch was established in Maritzburg.

Neusa's stand for non-racial education was clearly political.

"Teaching is the most divided profession in South Africa — and South Africa's political system is largely to blame.

"It has split teachers

and students by race, and sometimes by language.

"We are convinced there is a need for an organisation like Neusa which gives a non-racial point of view, and which sees a strong relationship between education and the economic and social factors of society."

Neusa has been criticised for participating in political events such as the Wilson-Rowntree and Republic Day boycotts.

Its opposition to the De Lange report was also unpopular.

"We opposed the De Lange investigation because we saw it as a stalling move by the Government at a time of crisis in education.

"And we have been proved right — no significant change in education has yet come out of the report.

"Their committee also failed to represent the different communities in South Africa, and its findings reflect the interests of commerce rather than the whole South African society."

Mr Gardiner added that this stand could have cost Neusa financial support from large companies who had an interest in the report.

BREAKDOWN OF CONSENSUS AGREEMENT ON EXPORT CREDIT POSES 'HUGE THREAT'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jul 83 p 15M

[Text]

A potential breakdown of the consensus agreement on officially supported export credit finance may be imminent, leading to even greater competition between the world's major trading partners and posing a threat of "immense proportions" to South African capital goods exporters, The Star's export conference in Johannesburg was told yesterday.

Mr Roger Grindy, managing director of Hill Samuel Small Product Finance, said the threat came at a time when South Africa needed an export-led economic recovery and arose against the background of a South African export credit scheme that fell short under current levels of competition.

Wave of change

Mr Grindy spoke of a tidal wave of change that was likely to sweep world trade and was caused by the breaking up of the so-called consensus group of trading companies, which co-operated broadly in the types of export credit packages they offered.

"In the US for example there is a suggestion that mini Exim banks will be established, in China the Bank of China is launching its own export credit scheme, in the UK streamlining of the export scheme is taking place to speed up processing of documentation and the World Bank has stepped into the arena looking for a greater degree of co-financing between the bank and export credit funding." Likely to impact particularly on South Africa was a new ruling that if more than 25 percent of any credit was made up of aid funds then the credit would not be subject to consensus rules.

"In other words the financial package can then be assembled with the most competitive possible elements."

Mr Grindy said a survey of 35 officially supported export credit schemes showed that the South African scheme provided the most basic facilities for insurance cover and subsidised export credit.

It had served the needs of South African exporters until now, "but already competing schemes are much more sophisticated and larger".

Among the disadvantages of the scheme were:

- In world terms the maximum amount of credit likely to be granted was small for any particular transaction.
- Currencies were limited to rands-dollars.
- South Africa as a net capital importer was unlikely to provide significant aid funds.
- No cost escalation cover was available. In terms of competitiveness this was possibly the most significant disadvantage.

Role of custodian

Mr Grindy suggested that the emphasis of the scheme should perhaps change to a more broadly based description of eligibility of goods rather than capital goods.

On "a more extreme basis", perhaps export credits should not be granted to the foreign buyers at all but rather to the exporters.

Mr Grindy said that because the IDC's role was that of custodian, little was done to market the services of the scheme as private enterprise would.

"The net result is that South African exporters are being deprived of valuable knowledge and facilities which the merchant banks by way of their international associations could provide."

CSO: 3400/1774

PREMIER GROUP CHAIRMAN ON ECONOMIC DEALINGS WITH BLACK AFRICA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jul 83 p 14M

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

Many black States have a commercial inferiority complex when they look at South Africa's developed economy. A lesson to learn when seeking exports in Africa is to go in with no arrogance.

This advice was given to delegates to The Star's export conference in Sandton yesterday by Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group, which has large export contracts for consumer goods in Africa.

"You have got to have a great deal of patience and the ability to persevere for a long time," he said during the open forum on exporting, which discussed problems and pitfalls.

"There are countries that one would consider to be our political enemies, yet I have gone in with little apprehension and been made really welcome. One must avoid the temptation of saying 'We are cheaper, we can do it better and more efficiently.' That sort of approach gets you nowhere because business is long and slow in coming and it can take up to three years before you land your first order."

An important aspect was to have someone with a high level of financial acumen on your staff who knew much about the country and whether a loan was being renegotiated or was to receive a grant. With this knowledge he could get in ahead of others.

"A company has to develop credibility to do business with black States, and this goes further than commercial integrity."

"I have found, going into the offices of companies, that they have done a lot of research on organisations in South Africa. They know what they are doing, what progress they are making and whether they practise discrimination."

He said a major problem was dealing with the question of bribery when an official would give a company business but would involve making a payment into a Swiss bank account.

"You have to make a moral decision as to how you will handle the situation and sometimes the decision is hard. But we, as an organisation, will not become involved. If that is the way we have to do business, we walk away from it."

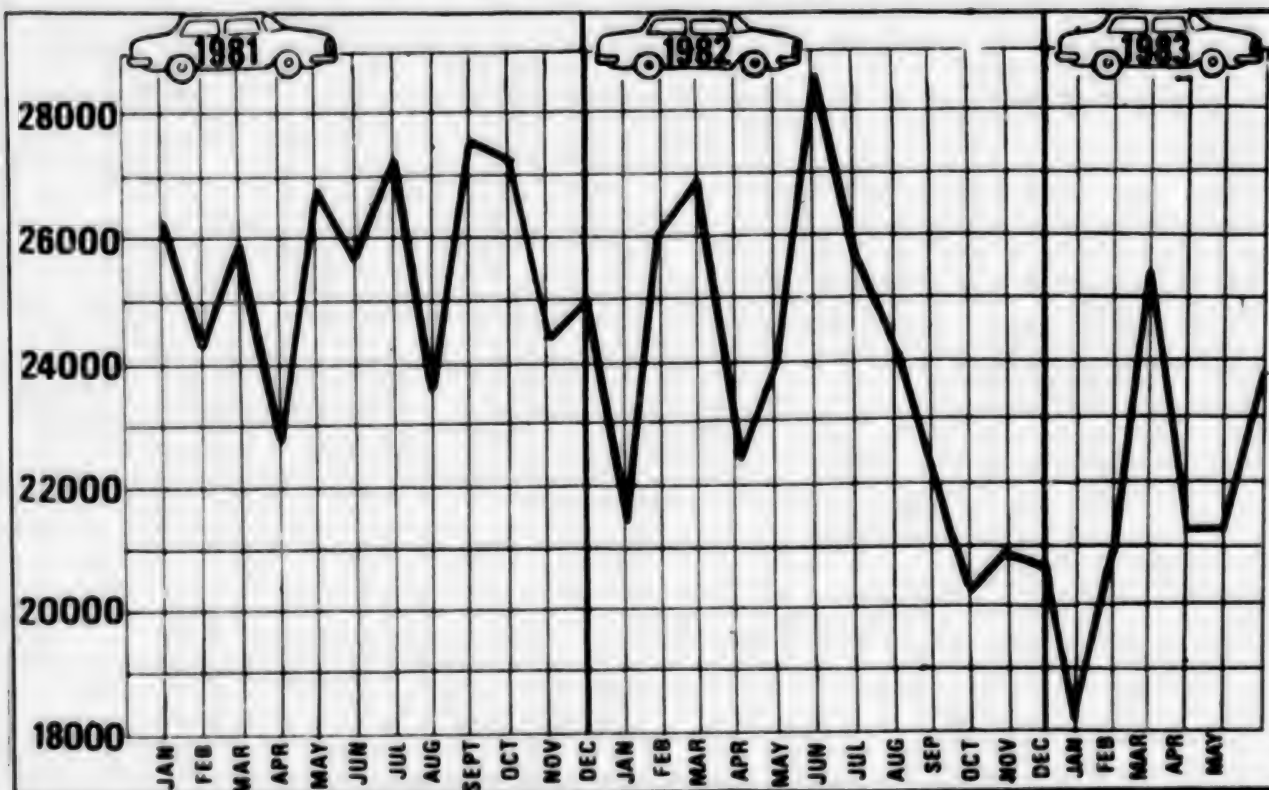
Mr Hilton Davies, chairman of Beart International, said a "cold wind" had driven very deeply into all its major markets overseas. Its major growth area in the past five years was in North America. This had been affected severely by the depression.

"Everyone becomes more competitive in the ordinary times, everybody tries a bit harder, and it becomes a fair race. Even without a recession it is a very hard world out there."

GRAPH SHOWS CAR SALES FLUCTUATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jul 83 p 11 M

[Text] The Ups And Downs Of New Car Sales Month By Month



Seasonal upswing, But Down On 1982

The June figures for new car sales, published in The Star on Wednesday, reflect what in normal trading years would be the seasonal upswing in that month although, as the graph shows, sales this June were well down (by 16.8 percent) on those for the same period last year. The behaviour of the graph in the second half of this year depends on whether the authorities persist with their attempts to get inflation and the money supply under control.

AECI CLAIMS SYNFUEL LEAD

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by David Carte]

[Text]

AECI claims to be at the front of the queue of would-be contenders in synthetic fuels.

According to AECI, its methanol-plus-additive route is by far the most feasible of proposals put forward by private-sector contenders in synfuel.

The Government is already on record that Sasol will not undertake the next big synfuel project but that it will be left to other contenders.

All AECI needs to go into production is the go-ahead from the Government and the same soft loans from the Government as Sasol to get the project off the ground. All contenders concede that initial State help is essential in synfuel.

AECI reckons its technology is so well proved that it will launch its additives overseas in association with big multinational partners.

"Two or three years from now we would expect this additive to start contributing materially to our income," AECI managing director Denys Marvin said this week.

AECI's methanol plans will cost at least R1 000-million, and will be tackled in association with Shell and Anglo American Coal.

One question is whether it will take more energy to make methanol from coal than it produces.

Gencor and Sentrachem are also con-

tenders in synfuel, but their direct-liquefaction technology is so advanced and so expensive (about R6 000-million) that it may take years to get off the ground.

Gencor says tests have been encouraging, but, judging by its silence since the oil-from-coal scheme was used to justify Sentrachem's takeover of Fed-mis, observers reckon its project is on the shelf.

With its enormous capital commitment in its mines and at Sappi, not to mention in Sentrachem, Gencor watchers reckon, Gencor today would be reluctant to spend hundreds more millions on unproved technology.

Anglovaal's proposal with Caltex apparently does not directly alleviate the dieselene shortage in SA.

But AECI concedes that a Government go-ahead is unlikely until oil-price and availability pressure is on again.

Mr Marvin says his company is pulling in its horns on investment except where it is confident of making profits. Until it gets the protection it needs, it will think twice about any new project.

Meantime, he concedes that the methanol project will probably be AECI's next mega-project.

AECI is contemplating a large soda-ash plant in Botswana, but this could be stalled.

CSO: 3400/1774

INFLUENCE OF GOLD ON NATION'S ECONOMY EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Jul 83 p 37A

[Text]

UNTIL now, the influence of gold on South Africa's monetary, fiscal and general economic trends has never been fully analysed.

A survey carried out by Dr Gadd Arnovich, senior economist at the Chamber of Mines, goes a long way to explain the influence that gold plays in the economic picture.

Gold export sales account for more than 60 percent of total minerals exports and for about 40 percent of total South African exports of goods and services.

The direct and indirect contribution of the gold mining industry is estimated to be about 25 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

Dr Arnovich points out that gold influences economic activity through many complicated and interrelated channels and accordingly, he has created an econometric model in an effort to fully understand the role of gold and its effect on the economy.

■ ■ ■

Monetary and financial variables tend to respond quickly to changes in the gold prices, says Dr Arnovich.

According to the model, an increase of \$100 an ounce in the average annual price will give South Africa additional export revenues of \$2 300-million (R2 585-million). This will have a direct effect on the current account of the balance of payments and will be reflected by an increased value of foreign exchange reserves.

This process will increase liquidity in the economy which in turn will reduce short-term interest rates.

A \$100 increase in the price will reduce the annual rate on three-month bank acceptances by 2.25 percent. The prime overdraft rate will also respond, but at a later stage, falling by one percent three months later and by two percent six months after that. On an annual basis, the prime rate will come down by 1.25 percent.

However, a \$100 rise will increase the narrowly defined money supply by only R78.2-million in the first year, R372-million in the second, R668-million in the third and R176-million in the fourth year.

This suggests that the main effect of the higher gold price on the money supply can take as long as three years.

Changes in the value of reserves also influence the exchange rate. Dr Arnovich's model shows that the \$100 rise would result in the rand appreciating against the dollar by two cents in the first year, six cents in the second and seven cents in the third.

However, there are moderate effects which may take as long as four years to manifest themselves.

In the experiment, the gold price was raised from \$450 to \$550 for the first year and from \$495 to \$595 in the second year.

With these respective increases, the South African Government would gain additional receipts of R450-million in the first year and

R400-million in the second, the lower figure being the result of the appreciation of the rand.

This additional revenue will result in the Government deficit before borrowing declining to R2 205-million from R2 708-million which should reduce inflationary pressures and may thus reduce capital market rates.

As the gold industry accounts for a significant portion of the GDP, a rise in the price will boost activity in the real economy.

The model shows that a \$100 average annual price rise will increase the GDP by 0.15 percent in the first quarter, 0.57 percent in the second, 1.04 percent in the third and 1.51 percent in the fourth.

■ ■ ■

On an annual basis the gold price will contribute 0.82 percent to the GDP in the first year and 1.24 percent in the second year. In subsequent years, the impact diminishes substantially.

These empirical results suggest that the main effect of a gold price increase on the GDP will take place with a time lag of about 15 months.

Private consumption also reacts strongly to a rise in the gold price.

The model shows that it will grow by 0.2 percent in the first quarter, 0.75 percent in the second, 1.18 percent in the third and 1.61 percent in the fourth.

On an annual basis, a \$100 average rise will increase private consumption by 0.96 percent in the first year and 1.09 percent in the second.

One of the strongest real economic effects of a gold price rise will be on investments. In the first year, gross fixed investments should rise by 1.09 percent and by 2.5 percent in the second.

CSO: 3400/1774

'WORLD TRADE WAR' CONFRONTS COUNTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jul 83 p 15M

[Text]

South Africa has little chance of escaping the accelerating world trade war in the years ahead, Dr Wim Holtes, chief executive of Safto, told The Star's export conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

"Large-scale dumping in South Africa of foreign products which are refused entry in the major Western markets can be expected," he said. This could seriously damage the captive home market which exporters needed to be able to launch into the foreign marketplace.

"Without reasonable protection of the domestic market, few if any exporters can recover their overheads to finance export campaigns abroad."

In future we might need to relate exports and imports more distinctly than until now.

"We need to change our thinking that foreign suppliers are invariably doing us a great favour in providing their machinery, capital goods and industrial raw materials needed in our further economic growth programmes.

"We may need an 'international trade ombudsman' who will alert us on the trade-off possibilities in our imports in order to secure our export markets.

"If we can use our import needs to negotiate our export requirements for the future, we will be doing precisely what led to the creation of GATT and what keeps it going under current difficult international conditions."

He said an accelerated private sector export programme was not a luxury, but essential for further export growth and

survival in an increasingly aggressive world marketplace.

The turnaround in the SA current account of about R6 000 million on the forecast for 1983 would give the public and private sectors room to manoeuvre in formulating a more aggressive export programme.

But there was a danger that the causal relationship between the expected up-turn in exports and a domestic economic revival might be seen as automatic.

"This would be a deception which would insufficiently stress the need for active and direct involvement of the public sector in adjustment of export-oriented policies while ... demanding from the private sector a far more aggressive search for export sales abroad to compensate for shrinking domestic market opportunities.

"At best, it can be said that exports are possibly a precondition for getting out of the recession and forcing the domestic economy into a revival."

Dr Holtes warned that there was a considerable credibility gap between "the reality of international business and the con-world sold to us by the bureaucrats in global organisations with vested interests."

Anyone who had tested US free-trade principles in the marketplace, or had taken up the Japanese on their import stimulation programmes, must have become sadder and wiser. "If he had not learnt earlier from the creation of the Common Market that 'might is right', particularly when establishing import quotas and a host of other non-tariff barriers

ITALY ASSUMES OFFENSIVE IN SA TRADE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Vera Beljakova]

[Text]

ITALY, South Africa's sixth-largest trading partner, is on the export offensive since the countries' bilateral trade figure reached R2 132-million last year.

The trade balance is in South Africa's favour, and the gap will widen this year, as SA imports from Italy will drop to R550-million from the previous R614-million.

Italy is SA's 'largest gold customer, and is its largest supplier of machine tools.

"While in 1981 South Africa exported R1 500-million worth of goods (with gold accounting for R1 000-million), by 1982 SA exports rose to R1 600-million. This year the figure is expected to be unchanged," says Tommasio Procopio, director of the Italian State Trade Office.

"In 1981 South Africa imported R632-million worth of goods from Italy, but the figure dropped by 3% to R614-million as the recession took its bite into the SA economy last year."

Part of the new offensive is the newly launched Italian-SA Chamber of Trade and In-

dustry, which in its first five months has drawn 120 corporate members (52 Italian-based companies and 68 SA-based firms).

The chamber's function is not only to promote trade but also to act as a representative body for the 10 000 Italian companies operating in South Africa.

Since the 60 000 Italian nationals who live in SA own 10 000 companies (employing 100 000 people), the local community is considered the most active Italian business community outside its mother country in per capita terms, says Dr Antonio Costanzo, secretary-general of the new chamber.

The largest Italian companies represented in South Africa, or those operated by Italian nationals, are Olivetti, Alfa Romeo, Fiat, Agip, Gevonese, Putco, Aramda Textile Mills, Telettra, Tiber Bonvec, F & C Building Construction and Marmernova.

The chamber works closely together with Saffo, the Italian Embassy and the Italian State Trade Commission.

CSO: 3400/1774

SCRAP EXPORTS ADVERSELY AFFECTED COPPER EXPORTS

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

THE export of non-ferrous scrap had a serious adverse effect on the export of SA copper products, the managing director of the Copper Alloy Corporation, (Copalcor), Mr Peter Murrough told Mining Week.

"Copper producers and fabricators are heavily dependent on the scrap to keep their manufacturing costs down," he said.

"Without the availability of scrap, a higher proportion of virgin copper has to be used as infed material, resulting in high production costs.

"And unless a reasonable scrap proportion is used we cease to be competitive on the export markets."

Mr Murrough said the situation was one of enormous concern to the copper producers and manufacturers as a reduction in exports could lead to increased staff redundancies in the industry.

"In addition, greater use of virgin copper will make our products more expensive on the domestic market compared with imported products."

Another adverse effect according to Mr Murrough was the lowered foreign exchange earnings.

Finished copper products can earn the country far more in foreign exchange than the export of scrap."

Copalcor has investigated the possibility of paying more for scrap to prevent it being exported, but Mr Murrough pointed out that there was a limit to the price the Corporation could offer if it still wanted to remain competitive with overseas producers.

The managing director of the Copper Development Association, Mr Ivan Ogilvie, said the manufacturing process led to a higher utilisation of labour.

"Moreover up to 50 percent is added to the value by exporting semi-fabricated goods and

exports of non-ferrous products are currently running at a high level."

Embargoed

Mr Ogilvie pointed out that most developed countries have embargoed the exportation of non-ferrous scrap because of its strategic significance.

"There is a worldwide shortage of scrap on the export markets as a result."

"In South Africa, the demand for scrap rose when production of semi-fabricated copper and other non-ferrous products declined dramatically in 1981. This was in line with the downturn in the economy generally.

High level

"However, the scrap arising from the market was still at a high level and the manufacturers were unable to absorb these offerings.

"This resulted in scrap merchants having to stockpile the material and to alleviate their problems an approach was made to buyers in foreign countries, notably Europe, where attractive prices were obtained," said Mr Ogilvie.

He added that he thought some form of funding should be set up to enable stockpiles of scrap to be retained in the country.

A spokesman for the copper industry said exports of scrap were sometimes cleared under vague categories and not submitted, as they were supposed to be, to the Non-Ferrous Export Advisory Committee for approval.

RESEARCHER CLAIMS EXOTIC PLANTS PRESENT HAZARD

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 14 Jul 83 p 7

[Text]

GRAHAMSTOWN — The invasion of exotic plants was causing vast damage to indigenous vegetation and costing much to eradicate or control. Dr A. Jacot Guillarmod of the Department of Agriculture's Grahamstown botanical research unit said yesterday.

Speaking at the symposium towards an Environment Plan for the Eastern Cape, she said there were perhaps a dozen major exotic species in the area which could affect water supplies as well as posing fire hazards and endangering wild animal life.

Many of these plants were proclaimed noxious weeds, while others ought to be, and the commercial cultivation of some of them should be controlled.

Dr Jacot Guillarmod said the extent of cultivation in South Africa — by 1975 only 20 per

cent of potentially arable land remained unploughed — illustrated the extent of destruction of indigenous plants on land for which they were ideally suited.

"Only remnants can survive today. We over-exploit the resources we have and do not live in harmony with the natural conditions.

"Introduced plants should be kept under control if we are to retain the small vestiges of one of our greatest assets — the magnificently diversified South African flora."

She said preservation of remaining vegetation was essential "for its own sake, for tourism, soil conservation, adaptability to climatic conditions, ability to feed stock and wild animals and for its great resilience to fire damage as well as its infinite variety and beauty."

Dr Jacot Guillarmod

stressed the need for research on the distribution of invasive plants.

She said exotic acacias tended "to use up water supplies that should be feeding our streams." Pine trees and the Australian acacia had been responsible for some of the most destructive fires of recent years in parts of the Eastern Cape.

The poisonous sesbania could kill fish while a rapidly spreading exotic fern could clog irrigation channels and cause "the death by drowning of animals which walk into the stream covered by the fern because it looks like solid land."

Most water weeds caused loss of much needed water supplies and killed off fish and submerged plant growth, she said.

An added problem was the sentimental attachment to certain exotic plants. — DDC

CSO: 3400/1774

SUPPORT FOR ALGOA BAY DOCKYARD DEVELOPMENT URGED

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 28 Jun 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Dockyard Company has Good Case for Support"]

[Text]

THE firm assurance from the Algoa Bay Dockyard Development Company that the proposed ship repair yard is to go ahead is good news for the whole Eastern Cape. While the guarded welcome from business leaders to the announcement yesterday that construction is due to begin next year is understandable in view of past delays, it appears now that the scheme will definitely be carried through.

A successful project would have enormous benefits for the whole region, and the Government should be urged by business organisations to heed the dockyard company's plea for generous concessions for itself and ancillary industries. As it said yesterday, the scheme is fully in line with the Government's policy of supporting new industrial ventures in which

private enterprise takes the lead.

Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage business leaders have been strongly critical of the Government's passionate promotion of industrial development in the border areas at the expense of the cities, which have a far greater capacity for creating jobs. Here is an opportunity for the authorities to answer their critics in the Eastern Cape.

The dockyard scheme itself will mean a huge investment of foreign funds in South Africa. Thousands of people will be employed in its construction, and if all goes according to plan a big workforce will be needed for the repair yard. On top of that, other manufacturers will be drawn to the area. A show of support from the Government in the way of tax concessions could be the deciding factor in getting the project under way.

CSO: 3400/1774

REEF GETS WATER FROM STERKFONTein DAM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

Millions of litres of carefully hoarded water is on its way to the drought-parched Reef from a dam high in the Drakensberg as authorities utilise the last significant water resource in their efforts to keep the wheels of industry turning.

In a short ceremony yesterday the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, threw the switches to send the wave of water cascading on a journey of nearly 400 km from Sterkfontein Dam to the Vaal Dam.

At the same time he revealed the seriousness of the situation: "If it were not for the dam South African industry could have been paralysed within months."

He warned that the crisis was nowhere near over. If good, heavy rains did not fall in Summer, South Africa could have the worst water crisis ever next year.

Water in the beautiful new dam — destined to become South Africa's third largest — has been hoarded carefully for just such an emergency.

After yesterday's ceremony the emergency water was sent flooding towards the Vaal Dam at a rate of 20 000 litres-a-second.

Capacity

Soon the flow will be stepped up to 45 000 litres and then to 60 000 litres, in an effort to keep the Vaal Dam at an operating level of 20 percent of capacity, pending spring rains.

Officials of Mr Hayward's department said the water would certainly avert industrial disaster — for the PWV complex and serious hardship for South Africa as a whole.

But, cautioned Mr Hayward: "We are now in the same situation as

the pilot at the point of no return who has had to switch over to his reserve fuel tanks — after this there is no more."

The country's water shortage was, and would remain, still critical.

"We will face very serious water problems by the end of next year if there is a weak Summer rainfall," he said.

It was thanks to the Sterkfontein project — with the 63 m deep dam now at 70 percent of capacity — that certain disaster was being avoided at least for the time being.

Increased

Plans are for the dam, with a present capacity of 17 million cubic metres, to be increased to 2 656 million litres with a maximum depth of 93 metres.

The dam also made history for another reason — for the first time water which would have flowed

eastwards into the sea has had its flow reversed to flow westwards, to the Vaal Dam.

Situated on the Drakensberg escarpment about 20 km from Harri-smith, the dam was planned as the country's insurance policy against drought and water shortage — if they ever occurred.

Possible

"And that drought — much worse than we ever thought possible — is here," said Mr Hayward.

"But," he said, "The dam is more than just a drought insurance policy."

It was also a policy of another sort for the future, providing storage for a mass of water in a low evaporation area; a hedge against flooding of the Vaal; and an economic supplement to the Vaal Dam, with its high evaporation rate.

REEF REDUCES WATER CONSUMPTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

WATER consumption in the rand Water Board's region dropped by 19 percent last week compared to the same period last year, and the chairman of the RWB, Mr Dale Hobbs, is delighted.

"July was our lowest consumption period last year, and to save 19 percent on a low consumption figure is very encouraging," he said yesterday.

On average, just over 12 000 megalitres of water was consumed every day last week and Mr Hobbs believes that if water consumption could be kept to that rate, there is a good chance of reaching the compulsory 20 percent saving. He estimated that savings could be as high as 25 percent.

"One must remember that August and Septem-

ber are usually high consumption months. If consumers continue to use only 12 000 ml a day, there will be very real savings percentage wise, as well as in megalitres," he said.

Commenting on reports that some municipalities were saving more than others, Mr Hobbs said many of the municipalities which had achieved high savings had very high per capita consumption — in other words they were able to save more because wastage had been high.

"Benoni, for example, has been singled out for apparently not saving much water. But the town has one of the lowest per capita consumption rates in the region, which indicates that the town is one of the more efficient water users," he said.

As far as the industrial sector was concerned, Mr Hobbs said it was making a real effort to save water. "Industrial consumers are forming committees through the Federated Chamber of Industries to help each other save water. They are also monitoring their own water consumption".

The reason the water-saving emphasis had been placed on gardens and not industries, was two-fold: Firstly, if industries were rationed too strictly, it would put a lot of people out of business; and secondly, the watering of gardens was not a life-saving essential.

"Water restrictions affecting gardeners have been imposed on the Reef four times in the past 20 years, yet we still have lovely gardens. Gardens can recover from the drought," he said.

CSO: 5000/215

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TEMPORARY RESIDENCE TO ROMANIAN FAMILY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 10

[Text] THE Rumanian family who illegally entered South Africa from Mozambique on July 25 has been granted temporary residence, the Department of the Interior said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

The statement said the family--a man, woman and two boys aged 14 and 15--had been granted temporary residence in terms of the Aliens Act of 137, reports Sapa.

The father was under contract in Mozambique as a veterinary surgeon.

They were being accommodated by a Rumanian immigrant family, who had already accepted South African citizenship, the statement said.

It said asylum was irrelevant as the family were not refugees. Should they wish to stay in South Africa and the father accepted a job, the issuing of a work permit would be considered.

A comprehensive investigation had been made into the circumstances of their arrival and the family were considering their future plan. They had asked that publicity not be given to their arrival in South Africa before Aug 11, the statement said.

A judge of the Natal Supreme Court, Mr Justice Mark Kumleben, who played a leading part in the rescue of the family at Kosi Bay about 10 days ago, declined to comment when approached in Durban, writes TIM CLARKE.

Mr Justice Kumleben was in a fishing party which assisted the Rumanians to get in touch with the proper authorities in South Africa after their daring escape from Mozambique, by wading through the surf just north of Kosi Bay.

It is understood that the family--the father is a veterinary surgeon--flew from Rumania to Mozambique some time ago and went on holiday at Ponta do Oura, which is just across the border from Kosi Bay.

It is believed the family then seized an opportunity to flee from Ponta do Oura to Kosi Bay. The family swam and waded through the surf to reach Kosi Bay.

A member of the fishing party said yesterday one of the boys--he estimated his age to be about 13 could speak a little English and explained as best he could what had happened.

The angler said Mr Justice Kumleben immediately started moves to assist the family.

He got in touch with the police over a two-way radio and later a Rumanian interpreter, was flown by helicopter from Newcastle to Kosi Bay to speak to the parents.

According to the angler the family were in a fairly shocked state and he gained the impression that the mother in the party had nearly been swept out to sea and had to be rescued by one of her sons.

The family's flight was kept secret until now as the authorities regarded it as a sensitive matter.

CSO: 3400/1771

IMPROVED PROSPECTS FOR PLATINUM FORECAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 83 p 23

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

IT is no secret that the prospects for South Africa's platinum industry continue to improve and Rustenburg Platinum chairman Gordon Waddell gives the green light in his annual report for a better performance in the current year.

Rustenburg pushed up operating profits 76 per cent for the 10 months to June 30 and as a result of the better scenario dividends moved up from 35c to 45c — an improvement Mr Waddell attributes to the success of the new pricing policy.

This new policy — a movement, announced in January, away from the previously set \$475 producer price towards sales "more closely in line with market forces" — saw rand revenues from the sale of metals for the 10 months jump to R543,5-million (R510,5-million).

Both the volume of platinum sales and the average dollar receipts were much the same for the 10 months as in the whole of the previous year and, says Mr Waddell, this broadly reflects an increase of just in excess of 20 percent in the rate of

the former.

The increase in the sales rate was "particularly marked" in the last four months and "can be attributed to the decision . . . to follow a more competitive pricing policy."

"The initial benefits of this change have therefore been satisfactory" Mr Waddell, surely echoing the sentiments of the market which has marked the share price of his company considerably higher in recent months, says that Rustenburg's fortunes are likely to improve in the current financial year.

"If they do, it will reflect either that the new pricing policy had allowed Rustenburg to regain a share of the market which it had foregone or that price or demand had improved or a combination of these factors."

The major caveat to this, in what for the platinum industry is a classically understated prediction, is of course the continued improvement in the US economy.

The improvement in Rustenburg's earnings performance last year has flowed into the balance sheet. At the start of September 1, 1982 the group

had an opening cash balance of just R5,9-million — a huge decrease from the previous cash mountain of R106,2-million.

This probably reflected in part the cost of financing increasing stocks in a depressed market which in 1982 rose by R37,7-million.

The improving market is now reflected in the books and the cash balance on June 30 this year has swelled to R69,3-million and this in turn is probably not a little part due to the fall in stocks by R33,6-million.

Mr Waddell adds that comfort can be drawn from the fact that the group remained in a sound financial position throughout last year and this strengthened markedly from the start of 1983.

Of particular interest to shareholders is that no metal has yet been recovered from last year's startling R11-million theft at the Wadeville refinery.

Mr Waddell says the behaviour of the free market platinum price — which ranged from \$274 an ounce in October 4 to \$493 on January 3 this year — reflects the view of an improving US economy.

The view has been bolstered by increasing evidence from the US. While it will now be generally accepted that the recovery has begun, the debate continues in its soundness and duration and this has been reflected in the interest and investment in platinum and other precious metals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS FORMING NEW FISHERIES COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 83 p 17

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The existing Sea Fisheries Advisory Council should be abolished and a new council, under the chairmanship of the Marine Development branch, should be formed, the scientific committee of enquiry into the exploitation of pelagic fish resources of South and South West Africa recommends.

In its final report the committee also proposes the establishment of liaison committees for each of the main sectors of the South African marine fishing industry.

The report also says: "Both the anchovy and pilchard stocks in South West Africa should be regarded as endangered and the utmost caution should be exercised in their management."

The proposed advisory council should have two main functions:

- To act in a manner similar to that of an advisory committee of a CSIR national research institute; and,

- To scrutinise the scientific basis for management advice given to the Minister.

The report says a general national policy for the optimal exploitation of the renewable natural resources of the marine areas under South African jurisdiction should be formulated.

"Until such time as an effective inspection system and the necessary information for optimal management for each individual species are available, there should be an overall (global) quota for all pelagic fish with specific allocations to individual factories and/or vessels.

"The long term aim should be optimal management for each individual species.

"The industry in South Africa should be encouraged not to exceed a total

annual catch of 15 000 tons of pilchards until such time as the pilchard resources show definite signs of a strong recovery. For practical reasons, a separate quota for pilchards is not recommended at this time."

The committee also recommends the establishment of a stabilisation fund to tide the pelagic fish industry over bad times and to compensate for the rationalisation in reducing capacity and effort in a manner comparable to that of the agricultural sector.

"Seals, seabirds and other predators should not be culled if the principal objective for doing so is to attempt to make more fish available to the industry."

The report says until detailed modelling studies have been done to develop an optimal strategy, it recommends that fishing east of Cape Point be limited in order to maintain minimum spawning stocks. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

DROUGHT UNBROKEN--Rain and icy conditions lashed the country yesterday... but the drought which has gripped South Africa remains unbroken. Wide-spread rain in Natal at the weekend has made little difference to storage dams there. And the key Vaal Dam, supplying much of the Witwatersrand, has also been little affected by the downpour. Water boards throughout the country say the consumption of water is still exceeding that of water being gathered. A spokesman for the Umgeni Water Board said yesterday that Natal rain had been welcomed but what was really needed was a torrential downpour daily for about eight or nine days. Downpours of about 75 mm daily were needed to have any impact on the two main dams supplying Pietermaritzburg and Durban--Midmar Dam and the Albert Falls Dam. Although about 55 mm fell in the catchment area to these dams at the weekend, the board spokesman said it was likely that consumption had already drained more water from these dams than was gathered. Mr Alwyn Bischoff, secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, said the rain would assist vegetable farmers, particularly in the Natal Midlands, but had come too late to assist others. It had come too near the end of the growing season to be of any real value. The rain which fell over the Witwatersrand yesterday would not do much to improve the level of the Vaal Dam, the chairman of the Rand Water Board, Mr Dale Hobbs, said. The last time the Vaal Dam was full was in May 1980. [Dee Kruger, Tim Clarke and Marilyn Cohen] [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 83 pp 1, 2]

WATER CURBS CONTINUE--The release of water from the Sterkfontein Dam into the Vaal Dam should not be seen as an easing of the water crisis, the Rand Water Board said yesterday. In a statement, the Board's Chairman, Mr Dale Hobbs, warned that the likelihood of rationing would increase over the next few weeks unless consumers saved more water. The release of water from the Sterkfontein Dam "means that we are now using our precious reserves of water, a clear indication that we must intensify our efforts to use water even more sparingly," Mr Hobbs said. Last week, the area supplied by the Rand Water Board saved little more than half the target of 30 per cent, the statement added.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 83 p 5]

RAIN WASHES AWAY WHEAT--Cape Town.--Wheat worth about R25-million has been lost because of heavy rain in the Swartland and some farmers fear up to 50% of their crops could be lost if rain continues to fall in the next few weeks. Mr Peter Robertson, chairman of the Western Cape Agricultural Union, said rain which had fallen in the past few days would affect the crop. He had received reports from some farmers who said they had already lost 15% of their crop.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jul 83 p 3]

NATION REELS FROM EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Jul 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text] **SWAZILAND is reeling from the effects of the continuously devastating drought menace.**

This is what a government delegation is expected to tell the Southern African Regional Committee for Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil in Pretoria today.

"Swaziland has suffered extensively from the present drought conditions," a paper to be presented at the meeting.

This has been conceded by a senior official in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

The officials, who chose to remain anonymous, told The Times: "Like most countries in Southern Africa, Swaziland has suffered greatly from the present drought. Such drought has tended to exacerbate the adverse economic conditions prevailing in the country."

He said the drought would be one of the major topics to be discussed in a meeting opening in Pretoria today. This is the Southern African Regional Committee for the Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil meeting. The Swazi delegation is being led

by Mr Patrick Lukhele, Chief Project Coordinator for Rural Development Areas.

The Ministry official said Swaziland produced about 85,000 tonnes of maize, which was approximately 75 to 80 percent of her consumption demand. The rest was made up of imports from neighbouring countries, mainly South Africa.

"In the 1981/82 season," said the official, "rains started well in August and September 1981. However, from mid-January to the end of February there was a serious drought."

Critical

This period was very critical as the maize was at a tasselling stage. Despite the fact that rains came back in the beginning of March, this was too late to salvage the crop. As a result, said the official, Swaziland produced just about half of her consumption needs. The situation had been aggravated by a major hailstorm which hit the major maize-producing areas, and destroyed 50 percent of the crop in those regions.

The official said the cotton season was also generally difficult. The main cotton area in the lowveld experienced long drought

periods and, when rains came, they were in the form of hailstorms.

"As a result of these particularly difficult drought conditions," the official told The Times, "the total national production only came to 14 255 tonnes."

He said this meant a drop of 10 629 tonnes compared to the previous year. Seed sales had also gone down from 854 tonnes the previous year to 690 tonnes last season.

The past season had proved to be even worse than last season.

Rains came late and, therefore, the majority of farmers planted late. In fact, planting of crops for this season did not start until November 10. Late planting was also marginally attributable to the mourning period for His Late Majesty King Sobhuza II.

It was estimated that maize production from Swazi Nation land would be about 51 000 tonnes for the 1982/83 season. For cotton, the official said, late planting was also experienced largely for the same season as in maize. A lot of cotton growers had failed to plough because they could not raise any credit to finance their operations.

This, said the official, had resulted in only about 16 090 hectares being planted to

cotton compared to about 20 000 hectares the previous year. Seed sales had amounted to 483 tonnes for the season. Credit finance had been even tighter than the previous year.

"Swaziland's rivers have experienced the lowest flows in many years because of the drought. Major rivers like the Usutu, Komati, Mbuluzi and Lomati are flowing at less than 50 percent normal capacity. The Ngwavuma has completely dried up."

The official said the drought had had a seriously adverse effect on irrigation. Not only small farmers, he said, but even the big sugar and citrus estates had been affected by very low river flows for irrigation.

"The current drought has also had an impact on the livestock industry," said the official. "Grazing lands, especially in the high and middleveld, are deteriorating by the day. In the lowveld, grazing pastures are still fair, especially because of the recent showers which fell in mid-June this year."

However, the major problem for the livestock in the lowveld is lack of drinking water. Human beings and livestock are sharing water from the few remaining ponds.

He said unless something happened between now and

September, a lot of cattle would be lost mainly because of lack of grazing and drinking water. This Meat Corporation, he said, was experiencing shortages of slaughter cattle.

"This obviously means that Swaziland will not be able to fulfil her meat quota obligation to the Economic European Community." The official said drought in the last two years had forced Gov-

ernment to ask for food aid from international organisations. The World Food Programme had donated 3 000 tonnes of white maize from Zimbabwe. Beans and cooking oil and also been part of the package.

The official said: "This aid has been distributed to needy families, especially in the Shiselweni District. The EEC also donated wheat flour and skimmed milk.

CSO: 5000/214

DROUGHT HITS SUGAR CANE PROJECT; FARMERS LEAVING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jul 83 p 7

[Article by Patrick Bulger]

[Text]

MBABANE — It may cost the Commonwealth Development Corporation as much as R600 this year to keep Daniel Maziah in sugar-cane farming.

Ironically, his 3,25 ha plot in the north-eastern Swaziland lowveld does not strike one as an agricultural failure. Like the other 262 farms that make up the Vuvulane Irrigated Farms Development Project, Mr Maziah's patch is covered with tall sugar cane.

In a good year his cane may have earned him up to R4 000 — but this is not a good year for the Vuvulane farmers and next year promises to be even worse if the drought persists and world sugar prices do not improve.

"It is not a time for the Vuvulane farmers to be killing the fatted calf," said Mr Jeffrey Goddard, a representative of the Commonwealth Development Corporation in Mbabane.

Mr Maziah sees the problem simply: "There is hardship here — farmers are going away," he says.

When the CDC launched the Vuvulane Irrigated Farms project in late 1962, it had all the ingredients to make it succeed where so many other development schemes had failed:

- Irrigation from the Swaziland Irrigation scheme's canal off the Komati River would provide enough water for 263 farmers working 3,25 ha or 6,5 ha plots.
- Sugar cane would be planted on three-quarters of each plot, vegetables on the rest.

Symbolic significance

- The CDC would run the scheme and provide extension services as well as professional advice to farmers, who needed only to be responsible, healthy Swazis to lease a plot.

- Their cane would be harvested for them and transported to the nearby Mhlume sugar mill, and the farmer would then be paid a lump sum from which the cost of fertiliser and other debts to the CDC would be subtracted. After selling his vegetables, the farmer would have about R4 500 in his pocket.

Apart from its value in training farmers, Vuvulane has an important symbolic significance: Swazis can become directly involved in an agricultural sector dominated by foreign interests.

Last year, however, the farmers earned an average of R1 000 for their cane. This year, in many cases the debt to the CDC will probably exceed the profits.

"The drought is having a drastic effect — it has reduced sucrose yields by about 20 percent," said a VIF spokesman.

As compensation the CDC has set aside R60 000 which will be spent on providing each farmer with a profit of at least R600.

Corruption and theft

Mr Maziah says farmers will not take kindly to earning less this year than they did last year.

"The farmers have started going away," he said, adding that five had already left. He claimed the farmers were dissatisfied with the water rationing that had restricted their crops.

Ironically one of the large sugar estates, Mhlume, uses water from the same source but is not expected to have significantly lower yields.

"Smallholder irrigation is not as effective as on the estates," Mr Goddard explained.

The farmers insist they are being cheated out of water and have accused officials of corruption and theft.

Farmers are partly to blame for the dilemma — in years of plenty they squandered their cash on new vehicles and electronic gadgets.

The Swaziland Government has now reluctantly agreed to take over the scheme and intends setting up a company to run it. If the drought continues and sugar prices remain low, however, it could fold before the new company gets a chance to revitalise it.

GOVERNMENT RESUMES TALKS WITH SNAT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text]

**GOVERNMENT
has resumed dis-
cussions on the
banned Swaziland
National Associa-
tion of Teachers
(SNAT).**

The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, held discussions with members of the Teachers Consultative Assembly at Government House yesterday.

The talks lasted about five hours. The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, the Foreign Minister, Mr R. V. Dlamini, the Minister of Education, Canon Siphethu Dlamini, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Magangeni Magongo and other senior officials from the Ministry of Education.

Some members of the Teachers Consultative Assembly told The Time after the meeting that the discussions had been encouraging.

"If the Prime Minister continues to handle this matter as he did today, there is hope that things will turn out for the best after all", one of the teachers said.

The Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr

Vusi Dlamini, said he believed the issue of SNAT would now be taken to the Cabinet for discussion.

"Once it has been discussed at Cabinet level, the matter is most likely to be referred to higher authorities", Mr Dlamini said.

Yesterday's meeting was a sequel to another one held at Government House on June 26. During that meeting, Prince Bhekimpi indicated that he would like to meet members of the Teachers Consultative Assembly.

Resolve

The assembly was set up last year by former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla. The assembly has since been holding meetings to try and resolve the issue of the banned teachers' organisation.

Government established the assembly after a number of stormy district meetings had been held in the major centres.

The teachers have insisted that they want government to revive their association, and thus give them a platform to discuss their professional problems.

The teachers have rejected some suggestions that they form district associations.

WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT RANKS NATION 'WELL OVERALL'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

THE World Bank has ranked Tanzania among countries which have performed well overall during the last twenty years, according to the World Development Report for 1983.

In a massive statistical analysis, Tanzania, which ranks among the twenty-one low income African countries, is shown to have done better than most countries in the same category in terms of average annual growth rate of per capita income, adult literacy, life expectancy, inflation rate and external debt.

In terms of average annual growth rate of per capita income, Tanzania's 1.9 per cent per annum ranks fifth after Malawi (2.7 per cent), Burundi (2.4 per cent) and Togo (2.5 per cent) and Pakistan (2.8 per cent), says the report.

In contradistinction there were eight other countries in the same group which actually registered negative growth rates (declines) in per capita income of between 0.1 per cent and 2.2 per cent. For some other countries there was a stagnation in their per capita income.

The study also presents data for the middle and upper income African countries. Although most of these had better growth performance, they compare unfavourably with Tanzania in terms of other indicators.

Within the low income group of countries, Tanzania's adult literacy rate is 32 per cent higher than that of its nearest rival. While Tanzania's adult literacy

rate was about 80 per cent that of the rest of the countries in the group ranged between five and six per cent. In fact for two-thirds of the countries in the group the adult literacy rate was between one-sixteenth and three-eighths of Tanzania's.

Even among the middle and upper income groups, Tanzania stands out well above them all. The nearest rival in this category, Zimbabwe, has 70 per cent literacy rate as compared to Tanzania's 80 per cent.

Tanzania's adult literacy rate for instance, the report says, was 2.3 times that of the Ivory Coast (35 per cent), 3.2 times that of Malawi (25 per cent) and 1.7 times that of Kenya (47 per cent).

Among 38 African countries listed in the study, Tanzania's 52 years ranks eleventh in terms of life expectancy at birth; well above Malawi (44 years), Ivory Coast (47 years), and Senegal (44 years) — some of the models of successful capitalist development.

It is to Tanzania's credit that her remarkable achievements have been made with a modest external debt and under a relatively mild inflation.

Tanzania's external debt, for the reporting period amounted to about 20 per cent of GNP, a ratio which was lower than that of most African countries including Togo (99.2 per cent), Ivory Coast (54.4 per cent), Malawi (42 per cent), Somalia (71 per cent), Kenya (34.4 per cent); and so on.

With regard to inflation, Tanzania's was about one third of Zaire's; lower than that of the Ivory Coast, and marginally higher than Kenya's, the report says.

It is evident from the World Bank statistics which speak for themselves, that Tanzania's development programme has been man-centred and the resources that had become available from the development effort have gone to the uplifting of the broad masses of the people.

Not only has Tanzania created a healthy literate workforce but also that she has done so largely with her meagre resources, according to the World Bank study.

CSO: 3400/1770

TIB ISSUES REPORT FOR 1981-1982 FISCAL YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) earned a total gross income of 124.5 million shillings and realised a profit of 14.7 million shillings during the 1981/82 financial year, the Bank's report for the year has said.

The report, made available in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the gross income generated during the year under review indicated an increase of some 10.2 per cent over the previous year when a total of 112.9m/- was generated.

During the year, the Bank approved 26 loans with a total value of 150m/- with cumulative bank's loan approvals net of cancellations reaching 1.9 billion/-, it said.

The report said gross income on TIB Ordinary Account was 120.7m/- during the year compared to 109.9m/- in the previous year, registering a 10 per cent rise.

The income compared favourably with the target of the Bank for the year under review on the account which was 116.6m/-, the report noted.

The report, which was signed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, Ndugu

Amon Nsekela, said the total operating surplus for the period was 49.4m/- compared to 53.4m/- for 1980/81 which had a decrease of operating costs by 9.3 per cent.

Out of the surplus, 33.6m/- were appropriated as corporation tax and 14.7m/- went to general reserves. Shareholders' funds amounted to \$45.6m/- as by June last year, the report observed.

The report said the Bank's total assets rose by 50.3m/- or 4.4 per cent during the year under review to 1.3 billion/- compared to 1.2 billion/- in the previous year.

The year under review was a difficult one, which prompted the Bank to devise a new operational strategy of re-orientation of its lending operations, the report pointed out. The new strategy was aimed at maintaining a sound portfolio and good financial results.

Most of the loans which were given by the Bank during the period were for rehabilitation of projects and were also used for purchase of machinery and spare parts for the improvement of capacities of existing firms as well as for importation of raw materials and other inputs, the report added.

CSO: 3400/1770

GOVERNMENT TO PHASE OUT THERMAL ELECTRIC PLANTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government has finalised plans to phase out thermo electric plants in all regional towns in the country by 1985.

Welcoming President Nyerere to open the 70-kilometre long 132 kv transmission line project at Njiro Hill in Arusha yesterday, the Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, said the measure to phase out diesel run engines would save the country in terms of diesel costs and its transportation to regional towns, *Shihata* reported.

Ndugu Majogo told Mwalimu that presently there were 20 thermo electric plants in the country generating a total of 180 megawatts.

However, he said, the country had some 249 megawatts generated by Kidatu, Hale, Pangani and Nyumba ya Mungu hydro electric plants.

The Deputy Minister told the President that the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) had embarked on several projects aimed at linking the regional towns to the National Grid System.

Ndugu Majogo said the projects in progress included the completion of the coastal grid system to link Dar es Salaam, Coast, Morogoro, Tanga, Moshi and Zanzibar under hydro electric power.

He said the 132 kv Njiro Hill project was a step forward towards the consolidation of the National Grid System, he said.

The implementation of the western grid system by constructing a 220 kv line linking Kidatu with Mbeya through Iringa and Mufindi was in advanced stage, he said.

He said the western grid project was being constructed with a loan from the African Development

Bank (ADB).

However, the Deputy Minister said, it had slackened for lack of funds. He expressed optimism that the work would resume soon following talks between the Government and the ADB on how to finalise its financing.

The last stage of expansion of this grid system, Ndugu Majogo said, would be financed by the Italian Government.

The project, to start next month, would be undertaken by an Italian company, M/S Societa Anonima Electricasione, at a cost of 241,215,200/-. Out of the sum, 192,896,533/- would be in foreign component. The project is scheduled for completion in 1985.

TANESCO also envisages to expand the National Grid System by constructing a 220 kv transmission line from Iringa through Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga, Mwanza to Musoma.

From this system, a 132 kv line would be branched from Shinyanga to Tabora to ease the present acute power problem in Tabora town, he said.

The project would be partially financed by the Italian government, which through an Italian company, Sadelmi Concept, would build a 220 kv line from Iringa to Dodoma at a cost of 288m/-. The project is due for completion by 1985.

The other portion of the system from Dodoma to Singida will be financed by the Yugoslav Government through a suppliers' credit of 257.7m/-. Out of the sum, 165.8m/- is in foreign component and the remaining would be raised locally.

Ndugu Majogo said the Yugoslav Government and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) had expressed interest to finance the remaining portion of the south-western grid system from Singida to Musoma.

The Deputy Minister said while efforts were being made to provide

all regional towns with hydro-electric power, special provisions were being made in the plan on rural electrification.

He said all villages close to the way of the National Grid System would be supplied with power. Tanangozi, Ifunda, Irole Lugalo, Iiula, Lupilo, Mahenge, Itakara, Mikumi, Kabaho, Mafinga and Sao Hill villages and four tea estates would benefit from the Kidatu-Mufindi line, he added.

Several donors had expressed interest to assist Tanzania in its electrification campaign, he said. They are Sweden, Norway, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, and United Nations Development Programme.

CSO: 3400/1770

WORK RESUMES ON MINDU DAM PROJECT IN MOROGORO REGION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Aug 83 p 3

[Text]

Work has finally started again on the Mindu dam project, Morogoro Region, after a suspension of more than a year due to contractual problems.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ndugu Athuman Janguo, said in Dar es Salaam recently that work at the sight was "in full swing" and that the ministry was "very much satisfied with the progress."

The project hit a snag in the middle of 1981 when the services of the then contractor, a Brazilian company — Cia de Investimentos Construcoes Ltd (CICOL) — were terminated. Their performance was described as "unsatisfactory."

This was followed by negotiations with prospective financiers to revive the construction of the dam.

Ndugu Janguo confirmed that a Canadian firm — M.B.L. International Contractors Inc. — had taken over the project, saying the ministry hoped the work would be completed in

time.

An official of the Canadian High Commission in Dar es Salaam said the World Bank was financing the project. But efforts to get the World Bank resident representative were unfruitful.

In July last year the Deputy Minister for Water and Energy Ndugu, Edgar Maokola-Majogo, told the National Assembly that the Government was negotiating with prospective financiers and that a new contractor had been found. He did not name the contractor.

Construction of the dam started in 1979 and was expected to be completed by February 1981. CICOL failed to complete the job in the required time and lost the contract in July 1981.

Ndugu Janguo said if there would be any claims against the CICOL, they would be made after the completion of the project.

Sources said the project should be through by the middle of next year.

CSO: 3400/1770

WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT DESCRIBES TANESCO AS MODEL INSTITUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Tanzania Electric Supply Company (Tanesco) has been described as a model of sound institution building in a World Development Report for 1983.

According to a World Bank news bulletin, made available in Dar es Salaam yesterday, "to build sound institutions, particularly in a developing country, is a difficult process.

"Tanzania has managed to do that with a power company (TANESCO)", the report notes in a chapter on the Management of State-Owned Enterprises.

The World Bank recently approved a 420 million shillings (SDR 32.5 million/- 35 million dollars) International Development Agency (IDA) credit to construct a power plant under the Mtera hydro-electric project.

The IDA credit is for 50 years, with 10 years of grace.

The project, which is to be carried out by TANESCO, involves construction of two 40-megawatt generators as a part of the Great Ruaha River hydro-electric generation complex comprising both

Kidatu and Mtera power stations.

The 2,816.4 million shillings Mtera project is expected to increase the electricity generating capacity to meet the growth in demand through 1990.

Co-financing is being provided by France, Italy and the Kuwait Fund in the form of loans, and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau Federal Republic of Germany, Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) and Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) as grants.

The report traces the early beginning of TANESCO, which was founded as a private company in 1931 and was acquired by the Government in 1964, three years after independence.

It now operates as a state-owned enterprise under the Ministry of Water and

Energy, and has more than 6,000 employees and produces about 90 per cent of the country's electricity consumption.

The report further notes that all managerial positions were held by Tanzanians — "a remarkable feat considering that there were so few Tanzanian managers when the country became independent".

According to the report, management continuity and a firm commitment to staff training have been critical to TANESCO's development.

The World Bank has a long-standing involvement in Tanesco's training programme and manpower development and will help to finance the continuing training programme, as well as a new management system study, under the Mtera hydro-electric project.

GOVERNMENT TAKES EMERGENCY MEASURES TO HAUL STRANDED COTTON

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT has taken emergency measures to haul cotton valued at 33m/- presently stuck in Ulanga District in Morogoro Region due to damaged roads and a washed away bridge.

The measures include provision of equipment and machinery for immediate repair of the damaged road portions, and the construction of a Bailey bridge, which would enable transporters to have access to the villages where the crop is being held. The work is estimated to cost 8.7m/-.

Equipment and machinery taken to the site by the Ministry of Works ready for repair and construction work expected to begin today include eight "tipper" lorries, two graders, one wheel loader, one fuel tank, one compactor, one water tanker, one concrete mixer and two bulldozers.

The Morogoro Regional commissioner, Ndugu Chrisant Mzindakaya said in a telephone interview from Morogoro at the weekend that the response from the ministries of Works and Industries as well as the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) had been very good.

They had supplied the required equipment, machinery and expertise for repairs and construction work as well as diesel needed by the transporters for haulage, he added.

Ndugu Mzindakaya explained that because of damaged roads and a washed

away bridge there were 2,341 bales of ginned cotton and 1,142 tonnes of cotton seeds held in Mwaya and Malinyi villages.

The long-staple cotton, which is rated as the best in eastern Africa, was grown last farming season and had already been purchased by the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA).

In Mwaya, there are 1,202 bales of grade A cotton while in Malinyi, there are 1,010 bales of grade A and 129 bales of grade B cotton. Some 726 tonnes of cotton seeds are in Mwaya and 416 tonnes in Malinyi.

Ndugu Mzindakaya said that some 130,142 kilogrammes of cotton from the two villages, which had been taken to the ginnery, cannot be processed due to lack of storage facilities.

"Some 847,398 kilogrammes of already harvested grade A and B cotton in Mwaya and 272,009 kilogrammes in Malinyi, cannot be collected from the peasants for the same reason", he explained.

Ndugu Mzindakaya said a programme had been prepared by regional authorities to ensure the cotton was moved to TCA godowns in Morogoro town since the rains were "just round the corner". "We shall haul the cotton using lorries weighing between seven and ten tonnes, which cannot damage the roads further", he added.

He said the problem in Malinyi was a washed away bridge at Sotu River, which rendered the area completely inaccessible. Efforts were now being made to erect a bailey bridge. "All the bridge parts have been taken to the site ready for assembling", he added.

"Road engineers from the Ministry of Works had already surveyed the area, and they tell us within 14 days, starting today, the work would be accomplished", he explained.

The regional commissioner said the badly damaged portions which needed thorough repairs were the 122-kilometre stretch from Lupiro to Malinyi and the 48-kilometre stretch from Mahenge to Mwaya.

On how repairs could be carried out while the areas were not accessible, Ndugu Mzindakaya said that a 22-kilometre diversion road has been built, which would be used by the light-weight lorries.

"We don't envisage diesel problems because TPDC has agreed to fill our tanks in Morogoro town which had capacity of storing 286,000 litres", he noted.

Ndugu Mzindakaya further stated that 400 tyres had been received from the General Tyres Company in Arusha which would be allocated to lorries involved in the emergency operation and others hauling vital crops from the villages. He added that some 100 tyres would be received this week.

The Minister for Works, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro said yesterday his ministry would ensure that the damaged roads in Ulunga District were passable "within a few weeks time" to save the cash crop.

He said most equipment and machinery to be used for repairs had been secured from the Dumila camp in Morogoro, where they were lying idle, after construction work on the Morogoro-Dodoma highway.

The minister said however that apart from the 8.7m/- that had been set aside for emergency repairs of the roads in Morogoro, some 12m/- had been recently approved by the government for repairs of damaged roads in the lake zone regions, to facilitate collection of vital crops stranded in the villages.

CSO: 3400/1770

TPC IN MOSHI PLANS TO INCREASE SUGAR PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE Tanganyika Planting Company (TPC) in Moshi plans to boost sugar production by manufacturing more spare parts at its foundries to save foreign exchange, supervise closely plantation labourers and combat sugar cane diseases.

The TPC Executive Chairman Ndugu Peter Kisumo told *Radio Tanzania* over the weekend that present constraints which arise from lack of foreign exchange could be minimised if the company took effective measures at efficiency and self-reliance.

He said since most sugar factories in the country faced similar problems such as old machineries which could not run at full capacity sugar disease, and unfavourable weather conditions each factory had to streamline its activities for maximum returns.

Ndugu Kisumo said TPC was currently making efforts to save every little foreign exchange allocation it gets from the Central Bank of Tanzania by making more spare parts at its factories to curb importation.

"We are now selecting and planting breeds of sugar cane which resist diseases. We are also fighting insects by using aerial sprays and killing wild pigs and baboons which destroy the crop," he added.

The Executive Chairman said last year the factory produced 36,000 tonnes of sugar compared to 45,000 tonnes in 1981.

He said when the company was handed over to the government in 1980 from a private Danish sugar enterprise, 33,000 tonnes were produced compared to 46,000 tonnes produced the previous year.

Ndugu Kisumo explained that sugar output increased in 1981 compared to previous year because the crushing operation went fairly smooth. Then there was the dry season which favoured cane cutting and few problems affected machines.

"Decline of output last year was mainly because of heavy rains which interfered with harvesting, because we cannot harvest when it rains," he said.

"Cultivation is mechanised," he said, "but planting, surface irrigation and cane-cutting is done by manually."

He said, TPC would rehabilitate the poor conditions of processing plants when there was sufficient foreign currency. At present he said, the World Bank, Denmark and the Netherlands have shown keen interest to helping TPC.

The company has increased acreage from 7,200 in 1980 to 17,000 acres of land today although not all was being utilised because some of the land was salty and slumpy.

He said sugar cane variety E.A. 69-06 was being phased out from commercial production at TPC because of its high susceptibility to attack by soft white scale insects.

CEMENT PLANT PRODUCTION SHORT OF NATIONAL PLANT PROJECTIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text]

CEMENT production at Wazo Hill and Tanga plants has fallen short of the long-term projections under national plans to have decent housing for all Tanzanians by the year 2000, the Tanzania Saruji Corporation (TSC) has said.

TSC General Manager Rumisha Kimambo told the ongoing seminar for the corporation's group managers in Dar es Salaam yesterday that under the projections, cement production should have reached 1.2 million tonnes annually.

In a paper, "Mineral-Based Building Materials — A Key Sector in the Development of the Country," Ndugu Kimambo said the combined production at the expanded Wazo Hill plant and he recently commissioned plant in Tanga was below this target. He did not give figures of the total output.

The General Manager urged housing firms to concentrate on small and medium brick and tiles units to minimise construction costs while catering for more people.

He said service and not profit should be driving force for the housing firms.

Ndugu Kimambo said small units called for simple

technology and investment. Many units could be built and solve the problem of distributing bricks.

He explained that phase one of a burnt brick and tiles factory being constructed in Arusha would be ready for production next year with an initial capacity for five million bricks annually.

Plans were also underway to build a similar plant in Mbozi, Mbeya Region, beginning next year, he said.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Kimambo said the corporation had formed a subsidiary to mine and supply gypsum to its cement factories. TSC also runs a trucking company.

In another paper, TSC and its subsidiaries were urged to improve export marketing management to capture more foreign markets.

The paper, titled "Export Drive," said the current approach on export markets was not scientific.

It urged production of international standard products to withstand competition and called for vigorous promotional campaigns. Export oriented institutions should get priority in foreign exchange allocation, the paper stressed.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL: TREE PLANTING EFFORTS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 14,459 hectares were put under forest cover in 1982/83 as part of a country-wide afforestation campaign compared to 12,000 hectares in 1981/82. The campaign was launched at the end of 1980.

It is estimated that in 1983/84, some 17,349 hectares will be planted with trees while the projection for the following financial year is 20,818 hectares.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ndugu R. M. Shirima, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that tree planting efforts were highly encouraging. Total area planted with trees has increased by 20 per cent.

Ndugu Shirima said, however, that fuelwood — which was abundant few decades ago — was now a scarce commodity in all regions because little attention was paid to its sustained production.

He said fuelwood consumption this year had been estimated to be about 40.2 million cubic metres of solid wood. But only 19.6 million cubic metres were allowed to avoid deforestation.

"To meet the consumption, the deficit of about 20.6 million cubic metres will be met by over-exploiting of the few existing forests, causing a deforestation rate of about 400,000 hectares," he explained.

He said great efforts should now be made to solve the

fuelwood shortage since about 90 per cent of the population depended on it as their major source of domestic energy. Due to fuelwood scarcity, many villagers now use cow dung and farm residues.

"At least 200,000 hectares of woodlots need to be established annually in order to overcome the problem compared to an annual average of about 10,000 hectares planted between 1975 to 1980," he explained.

Ndugu Shirima suggested that every family should plant 80 trees annually around their farms and houses to attain the goal.

"Existing natural forests should be protected and managed for sustained production while better fuelwood and charcoal stoves should be introduced to minimize consumption of the wood product," he stressed.

On problems facing the afforestation campaign, Ndugu Shirima said they were related to unavailability of polythene tubes from Tegry Plastics and Simba Plastics factories in Dar es Salaam due to lack of raw materials. The tubes are essential for raising seedlings in semi-arid areas.

"Most forests are also being unnecessarily destroyed by bush fires. Regional authorities should act to control bush fires in their areas. Stern measures should be taken against the culprits," he emphasized.

He suggested that while efforts were being made to secure polythene tubes, the peasants should use bamboos, banana fibres and earth balls to raise seedlings.

The region-by-region breakdown of the total hectareage planted with trees in 1982/83 with expected figures for trees to be planted in 1983/84 in brackets is as follows:

Mwanza — 1,009 (1,211);
Mara — 720 (864); Kilimanjaro
— 600 (720); Mtwara — 408
(129); Kagera — 820 (984);
Tanga — 532 (278); Shinyanga
— 1,112 (1,335); Coast — 67
(81); Arusha — 794 (953); and
Dodoma — 1,223 (1,467).

Others are Iringa — 2,434
(2,920); Mbeya — 1,075 (1,290);
Kigoma — 908 (1,090);
Morogoro — 497 (596); Tabora
— 598 (717); Ruvuma — 1,122
(1,346); Singida — 697 (837);
Rukwa — 356 (428); Lindi — 34
(40) and Dar es Salaam — 53
(63).

CSO: 3400/1770

EXTENSION WORK AT DAR ES SALAAM INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ADVANCING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

EXTENSION work at the Dar es Salaam International Airport would by next week have covered about half of the projected 3,000-metre runway, according to the French firm undertaking the work.

Messrs Bouygues Chief Works Manager Yves Morgant said the expansion of the airport, costing about 800 million shillings, is scheduled for completion in June next year.

However, he said, Tanzanian aircraft would be allowed to use the airport during day-time beginning next Monday. The airport was closed to day-time flights beginning July to allow for the extension work.

The closure of the airport from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. affected mostly Air Tanzania flights as most international carriers jet in and out at night or early in the mornings.

Mr. Morgant, who said about 100 metres of the extended runway were covered daily, said the runway was being extended by adding 622 metres to make the entire length stand at 3,000 metres.

The modernisation of the 1955-built airport, which began last year, is projected to raise traffic for the next 20 years and would handle about 955,000 passengers next year and about 1,700,000 by 1990.

The works Manager said his firm was now putting finishing touches on other packages of the

project which include erection of the control tower, meteorological observatory, electrical sub-station, aircraft parking aprons, terminal building, aircraft control centre and installation of a radar and antennae.

Installation of the aeronautical equipment was being undertaken by Bouygues techniques with assistance of staff from the Directorate of Civil Aviation (CDA) who would, on completion, man and maintain it.

Mr. Morgant explained that the radar antenna installed last week and stands 24 metres high, would be able to scan a 193-kilometre horizon, can locate the position of aircraft and give nationality and number of the plane.

He said installation of the automatic landing system, expected to be completed in two months, would enable aircraft to land in all types of weather.

Several other structures have been completed. These include the power house, various electronic and lighting gear as well as the meteorological building and the taxiways.

Extension work at the airport was suspended for five months last year ostensibly for lack of fuel. Mr. Morgant told newsmen yesterday that work was on schedule and saw no point in finishing later than June next year.

FIRST PART OF FOREIGN DONORS' FERTILIZER SHIPMENT ARRIVING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Muasho Kimaro]

[Text]

SOME 11,800 tonnes of Japanese-donated fertiliser will arrive in the country on Saturday, being the first part of a foreign donors' consignment to Tanzania to offset a short fall in local production.

Tanzania needs 120,000 tonnes annually but produces about 70,000 tonnes a year — a deficit of 50,000 tonnes. Foreign donors will give Tanzania a total of 53,000 tonnes.

The Tanzania Fertilizer Company Marketing Manager, Ndugu O.L. Mollel, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Sweden would give Tanzania 5,400 tonnes, Holland would offer 28,400 tonnes while Norway and Italy would provide 5,000 and 2,500 tonnes, respectively.

He said all the fertilizer would be in the country by November this year, and would be ferried to various godowns in the country on arrival.

However, he said, ferrying of the commodity would depend on the availability of transport

facilities when the consignments arrived.

Ndugu Mollel said Iringa, Ruvuma, Mbeya and Rukwa consumed 70 per cent of the country's fertilizer demand in the past three years.

The four regions ordered a total of 35,324 tonnes this season and by the end of June, 12,362 tonnes had been delivered. However, some 7,700 tonnes needed to be ferried to the farmers from godowns at Iringa, Makambaku, Songea and Sumbawanga.

It is also understood that 27,700 tonnes of fertilizer are in godowns in Tabora, Kahe, Morogoro, Mtwara, Dar es Salaam and Tanga awaiting distribution.

Commenting on the issue, Ndugu Mollel said the amount would be distributed to TFC agents and customers who included crop authorities and the Tanganyika Farmers

Association (TFA). Orders from the agents and customers were still being awaited, he said.

CSO: 3400/1770

TOILET, LAUNDRY SOAP, POLYESTER MATERIALS PRICE INCREASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE National Price Commissioner has increased the prices of toilet and laundry soaps and polyester clothing materials. The new prices are effective from today throughout the country.

According to a statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the new prices were necessitated by the devaluation of the shilling by 20 per cent last June and changes in the stamp duty announced in January, this year.

The Commission also attributed the rise to increased costs of raw materials such as tallow, which had risen by eight per cent, caustic soda by 27 per cent and coconut oil from Zanzibar by 280 per cent compared to last year's costs.

The rise of petrol prices announced in January and in June, plus increased vehicle registration fees were also attributed to the upward adjustment of the prices. The other reason is the increase of sales tax by 25 per cent in January which the soap industries were hitherto exempted.

The new retail prices for toilet soaps are as follows, with the old prices in brackets:—

Pumi Standard — 4/70 (3/50); Rumi Miniature — 1.25 (0.95); Pex Standard — 4/90 (3/70); Pex Family Size — 7/85 (5/60) and Marine Standard — 4/20 (3/00). The products are from Lake Soap Industries in Mwanza.

The statement said Gardenia and Malaika from Tip Soap and Glycerine factories in Tanga will now sell at 4/10 and 4/25 a piece instead of 2/54 and 3/35, respectively.

Comorine Standard will sell at 3/70 (3/30); Comorine Miniature — 1.00 (0.90); Afya — 3/10 (2/85); Sanyu Family Size — 5/00 (4/60) and

Sanyu Standard — 3/30 (3/05). These are all from EMCO Industries in Arusha.

Laundry soap like Mbuni, Ilula, Kisura, Simba Blue, Khanga, Mafura, Mbunju, Bobby Blue and other brands will set at 17/00 per bar instead of 13/30.

A piece of the same products, which used to sell at 2/70, will now sell at 3/40.

However, a slightly lower weight of the soaps per bar will sell at 10/65 instead of 8/30, the statement said.

Sail laundry and toilet soap will sell at 3/10 instead of 1/60 while Tor detergents of 9.6 kg. will sell at 16/05 instead of 15/00. Detergents weighing 7.2 kg. will sell at 4/00 instead of 3/30.

Bobby toilet soap, formerly sold at 3/10, has gone up to 3/30. Foma detergent from Sabuni Industries in Tanga will set at 15/30 for a packet of 12.72 kg. instead of 14/10. The 12/61 kg. packet will sell at 10/55 instead of 9/15.

The statement said 100 per cent polyester plain dyed dress or shirting material and any fabric material of similar description will sell at 109/70 instead of 72/80.

The 100 per cent polyester plain dyed cord-knit fabric material and any fabric material of similar description will now sell at 131/20 instead of 72/80 per meter. The 100 per cent polyester printed fabric and any fabric material of similar description will sell at 128/70 instead of 79/45 per meter.

"The increase on prices for the 100 per cent polyester knitted fabrics has been prompted by ever rising production and distribution costs of the commodity.

"The prices were adjusted for the last time in 1979," the statement explained, adding that the recent devaluation resulted into increased costs on the prices of threads, chemicals and dyeing stuff.

BRIEFS

SWAHILI TERMINOLOGY STANDARDIZATION CONGRESS--A six-day international congress on standardization of Kisiwahili terminologies is scheduled to be held in Dar es Salaam starting September 26 this year, the Institute of Kisiwahili Research announced yesterday. An institute spokesman said in Dar es Salaam that this would be the first meeting ever to deal extensively with the standardization of Kisiwahili terminologies. He said there was need for standardising Kisiwahili because it was gaining tremendous prominence in Africa, and that it would be used in various scientific disciplines. The aim of the meeting is to find uniformity in the use of Kisiwahili terminologies throughout the continents, he said. The importance of Kisiwahili language has been growing in the last few years. UNESCO has financed a project which seeks to translate into Kisiwahili volumes of African history now available in English and French languages. The congress, jointly sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Institute of Kisiwahili Research, would be held at the National Correspondence Department of the Institute of Adult Education. It would draw participants from Tanzania, Kenya, Comoro, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, the spokesman said. Observers would include representatives from some prominent radio stations and universities. Radio stations to be represented include All India Radio, Deutsche Welles, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Voice of America. Some 20 papers would be presented at the meeting. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 83 p 3]

VILLAGE BIOGAS PROJECTS URGED--THE Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has urged the government to help solve rural energy crisis by encouraging villages to start bio gas projects. He said the rural fuel crisis was glaring in some of the regions, particularly in Shinyanga, which is short of trees. He also advised regional authorities in areas with many cattle to sponsor bio gas demonstration projects. He said SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation) was incapable, on its own, of introducing new rural technology in villages. He said wananchi could also be asked to meet part of the costs of the projects. [Balinagwe Mwambungu] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Aug 83 p 1]

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT FINANCING--TANZANIA is to get 420m/- from the International Development Association (IDA) to help finance a hydroelectric power plant at the Mtera Dam in Iringa Region. The Government will contribute 1,372.8m/- with six other donors who will provide the foreign exchange

portion for the 2,816.4m/- project. The Mtera project is expected to increase the electricity generating capacity to meet the growth of demand in the country through 1990, a press statement from the World Bank office in Dar es Salaam has said yesterday. The power plant will be built underground near the dam which was completed in late 1980 as part of the Kidatu Hydro-electric Complex. Co-financing for the Mtera project is expected from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the governments of Italy and France. The credit is for 50 years, including 10 years of grace. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1770

CHIDZERO EXPRESSES VIEWS ON VARIOUS ECONOMIC ISSUES

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] Increased investment in, and expansion of, the economy was essential to redress the domestic and external economic imbalances that confronted Zimbabwe.

Noting that "the times are harsh, and the decision required hard", Dr Chidzero stressed that the process, and agenda, for socialist transformation "are not for squeamish tummies".

"On all indications, 1983/84 is going to be a very difficult year for the economy and for the nation, particularly in view of the continuation of the weak performance of the economy in 1982/83, with very little, if any, growth--combined with the impact of the drought and of the world recession," he said.

The mining sector would continue to face difficulties unless mineral processing improved dramatically, and the performance of the manufacturing sector would continue to be critically affected by limited imported input. All this would hamper the country's foreign exchange earning capacity and it was probable that further reductions in foreign exchange allocations would be made.

The drought of the last two seasons had contributed to the country's "grim balance of payments picture" and scarce external resources have had to be diverted to import necessities.

He thanked the farmers for the role they had played in ensuring that maize stocks on hand should be enough to meet domestic demand until the 1984 harvest. Nevertheless, the national burden of supporting drought relief programmes would "be a heavy one".

Little growth was seen over the year ahead in Government revenues and it was therefore vitally important that the available resources be deployed and used "most judiciously and efficiently".

He outlined three "fundamental questions of domestic and external economic and financial imbalances that confront us. I want to raise these questions here because it is my firm conviction that unless as a nation we face issues squarely in the year ahead, next year--instead of planning for growth and expansion--we

would be standing at best exactly where we are today, but in all probability confronted by the same problems considerably increased in magnitude and complexity".

He stressed the need for increased investment to ensure the expansion of productive capacity and increase opportunities for gainful employment.

Government was doing all it could with the limited resources at its command, but the responsibility of investment in productive infrastructure rested largely with the private sector.

He stressed the Government would like to see a partnership between it and the private sector in the transformation of the country's economy, but expressed "deep concern at the attitude that the private sector in Zimbabwe appears either unwilling to abandon or incapable of breaking".

The attitude was that the private sector was "somehow an alien body, which has to be wooed and cajoled in order to make the contribution that it is obviously capable of making".

He acknowledged that there had been constraints in the form of foreign exchange shortages and price controls, but in too many cases they had been used as excuses. The essential problem remained "this pervasive 'them' and 'us' orientation in thinking".

The nation had a right to expect a more constructively aggressive approach to the country's economic problems by the private sector. To this sector "we say, therefore: invest, expand, create jobs, produce the goods and services, or perish".

The only certain way the country could overcome the barrier to growth represented by the shortage of foreign exchange was to expand its exports and earn its own foreign exchange.

More and more managements were beginning to realise the importance of this, he said.

Dealing with the question of salaries and wages, Dr Chidzero said the inherited income distribution structure could not be sustained but that attempts to redress the situation without attention to production, productivity, productive capacity, employment external competitiveness, the peasant sector and the structure and strength of the economy, did not provide "an alternative that is viable in the medium and long term".

While the targets of the Three-Year National Transitional Development Plan has been "thrown into disarray by the recession and the drought and indeed by some of our own errors of omission and commission, the broad policy objectives and general thrust of the plan remain intact".

CSO: 3400/1798

COUNTRY TO REPAY \$904 MILLION FOREIGN DEBT, SAYS CHIDZERO

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

THERE is no doubt that Zimbabwe's economy can honour its foreign debt burden, now standing at \$904 million and about 20 percent of the total monetary value of exports, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday.

Cde Chidzero was reacting to a written question in the House of Assembly asking for details of the country's international debt, and said that within the next five years the debt service ratio calculated with conservative export prices, would rise to 23 percent.

At the end of December last year Zimbabwe's foreign debt stood at \$841 million.

Payment for the country's shorter-term loans would become due between now and 1989 he said.

Short-term loans tended to be at higher rates of interest than long-term loans, but Zimbabwe's short-term loans were at relatively low rates of interest, thanks to concessional loans from donors at the time of Zimcord.

He added that in December last year, around the time when the Zimbabwe dollar was devalued, the Government made a decision not to incur any loans of maturity less than five years, unless these were on concessional terms.

"We have managed our affairs very carefully and even in the next five years when our debt service ratio will be in the region of 23 percent after assuming conservative export prices, our position will be considerably better than that of most developing countries," Cde Chidzero said.

Most of the debts the country was servicing now, he said, were inherited from the previous governments, and maturities on these were putting up the debt servicing ratio to nearly 25 percent.

However, these would begin to decline, he said.

He said some developing countries were under a debt servicing ratio of 60 percent, as independent MPs interjected: "They're bankrupt, we're not." — Ziana.

STATE POLICY ON LAND REFORM SPELLED OUT

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 83 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt]

THE Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, yesterday gave a comprehensive account of the Government's policy on agrarian and land reforms.

Addressing the 40th annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Cde Mahachi said it would appear recent statements on agrarian and land reforms had been either misunderstood or misinterpreted.

He said that in communal lands, like in other areas, leaseholds would be issued to co-operatives under the provisions of the new law on land tenure if passed by Parliament.

Conditions of land occupation and use would be as stringent as in other areas of the country where either freeholds or leaseholds were issued to private individuals, corporations and companies.

The Government's view regarding land tenure was concerned with conditions under which land was held and — though the phrase "land tenure" was often confused with land ownership — the term in-

cluded both the concept of ownership and that of tenancy rights.

"Freehold and acquisition of freehold land will continue to be allowed, subject to certain restrictions, while leaseholds are expected to become a common feature of land occupation throughout the country," said Cde Mahachi.

Agricultural Reporter

"We recognise that those who have certain rights or interests in pieces of land owned by the State in the form of leaseholds, such rights will continue to be protected subject to the terms of individual lease agreements.

"The same will apply in cases where Government is purchasing commercial farm land at present for its resettlement programme."

Cde Mahachi said that in all cases where these purchases were effected, title vested in the President and land would be allocated to settlers, on the basis of permits which would be converted into leases, either as smallholders or as producer co-operatives while some farms would be bought and converted into State farms.

Settlers would receive a first lease, whose duration would be short, but varying depending upon the kind of farming planned for an individual scheme.

Suspended

"If, at the end of the initial period of, say, three or five years my ministry finds that the settler, the producer co-operative or State farm has a high probability of becoming and continuing as an efficient producer, a long-term non-transferable lease may be issued," he said.

"In the meantime, the issue of title to people who are leasing State land will remain suspended while legislation on land reform is being generally considered and debated.

"In certain selected parts of the country, depending on the purpose for which particular areas are designated, decisions will be made on whether or not to issue title.

"However, as a general rule, there will be no issue of titles until a review which is being carried out and the land reform measures are completed."

However, Cde Mahachi said, because the ministry was fully aware that organisational structures would need to be created and necessary infrastructure developed, the ministry must be the first to admit that all these changes would not happen overnight.

The new Bill on land acquisition was intended to help in the redistribution of land while the one on land tenure would usher in new conditions under which land would be held.

"The new Land Acquisition (Bill) is intended, if passed into law by Parliament, not only to give the President powers to acquire land compulsorily, but also to give him the right and power to resume ownership of any alienated land where necessary in terms of the conditions of title and the Right of First Refusal, as well as the power to retake possession of underutilised and derelict land under certain circumstances."

The new Land Tenure Bill was intended to provide a comprehensive and single tenure system with non-discriminatory rights and obligations in the long term.

It also contained two provisions relating to the acquisition of land: the prohibition against foreign ownership of rural land in the future and the prohibition against further concentration of land ownership.

The first would apply to a foreign national, corporation or company with more than 25 percent foreign shareholders and the second would prevent a person who already owned a farm greater than 500 acres from acquiring more rural land.

"This is our step-by-step approach towards socialism," said Cde Mahachi. "The commercial farming sector in some areas will continue to be in the hands of private landowners under the Roman-Dutch law, subject to reduced sizes and improved productivity."

Commentary by J. Sinclair, Commercial Farmers' Union

It must be clearly understood that self-sufficiency in food hinges on the land acquisition policy of the Government, the pricing system of agricultural commodities and the availability of inputs, said the outgoing president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair.

In his report to the CFU congress, Mr Sinclair said the potential for expansion in the small-scale farming sectors was tremendous and must play a major part in contributing to future food security.

While accepting political requirements for land settlement, Mr Sinclair said it did not make sense for the Government to buy productive and properly utilised farms for resettlement.

Most of the resettled people so far had substantially less income per family than farm workers' families they had replaced and whose production so far had been low and whose total numbers came to less than the previous population on the land.

A debilitating effect had been unleashed by lack of security of tenure of the resettlement farmer and the feeling of insecurity by the commercial farmer.

"Put a commercial farming operator with secure tenure against any other system and he will outperform the other systems all of the time," said Mr Sinclair.

"World experience shows that if a man owns his land and expends his own sweat working and developing it, he will make it productive."

He was convinced that if the Government acquired land faster than it could resettle and ensure improved productivity, then it would follow that agricultural production would fall.

Resettlement for resettlement's sake would not increase agricultural production, and it was vital for Zimbabwe to increase agricultural production in all commodities faster than the population was increasing to keep up with demand, he said.

"There is no argument with objectives of resettlement and the

CFU understand, and accept, the political imperative. But let us together find solutions which will benefit all Zimbabweans in the long term. And starvation benefits no one — least of all politicians."

Mr Sinclair said much had been said about the farmers' inability to perform if they could not make enough to live on, pay workers and develop their farming potential.

The explosively rising input costs and the effect of the standstill producer prices were spreading gloom and despondency in the farming sector.

"Our small-scale colleagues are caught in a cost-price squeeze just as we are and a man's labours have a value whether he employs people or does it himself."

Mr Sinclair asked how farmers could continue to produce in the face of a serious shortage of inputs. For the past three years the union had been saying the spares situation was chronic. How chronic was chronic when viewed in current terms?

CSO: 3400/1798

REVENUE BEING 'LOST' IN TAX STAFF CRISIS

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Every possible measure is being taken to remedy the situation of "extreme difficulty" created by shortages of experienced staff in the department of taxes, said the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero.

Speaking during question time, Cde Chidzero said there was considerable concern at not only the loss of revenue through inexperienced tax collectors and assessors, but also at the "injustices" against taxpayers.

There was a high turnover of staff within the department and it could not retain sufficiently qualified officers it recruited because of the low pay offered by the department and the competition between the private and public sectors.

Every effort was being made to recruit suitable staff within the country and abroad, he said.

Recently an agreement had been signed with the British government for 12 checking officers to serve in the department, and three of them had already arrived, he said.

Zimbabwean officers were going through intensive training courses, and on Thursday he had met the Commissioner of Taxes to discuss "the general subject" of loss of revenue through inexperienced staff.

However, he believed the problem was temporary, and said that recently there had been "a marked improvement".

"It is not something about which we are doing nothing. It is a serious problem if we are losing revenue, or if we are doing the taxpayer an injustice."

But, the problem was being compounded by businessmen who "cheated" the country out of revenue by failing to pay sales tax collected from customers.

He told Cde George Mudukuti (Zanu-PF, Victoria) who had originally asked for information about money lost by businessmen through "incompetent tax collectors", that the tax department had detected "innumerable cases" of sales tax evasion by businessmen.

Cheered

"It is not tax collectors who are depriving traders or businessmen rather, it is some businessmen who are keeping tax receipts to themselves. It is a sad situation," he said.

He was cheered when he told Mr Bill Irvine he would be "delighted" to lay before the House full details of companies and businessmen who had been convicted for defaulting on sales tax payments.

He would have to take legal advice first, he said.

Members also wanted to know why publicity had not been given to court cases involving sales tax evasion, but he replied: "I am keeper of the purse of the nation, not publicity secretary of the nation."

CSO: 3400/1798

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